THE EVENING TELL

VOL. X—No. 27. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN and BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION follows the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

It removes black spots, pimples, meth patches, and all eruptions of the skin.

IN THE SPRING MONTHS, the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.

YOUNG LADIES BEWARE!

OF THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS of face powders and washes. All such remedies close up the pores of the skin and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

NOT A FEW of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from corruption of the blood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

QUANTITY vs. QUALITY. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. The dose is small. Those who desire a large quantity and large doses of medicine ERR.

THOSE WHO Desire Brilliancy of Complexion must purify and enrich the blood, which HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA invariably does. Ask for *HELMBOLD'S*. Take *no* other.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the *Great Blood Purifier*.

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Eradicates Eruptive and Ulcerative Diseases of the Throat, Nose, Eyes, Eyelids, Scalp and Skin,

Which so disfigure the appearance, purging the evil effects of mercury, and removing all taints, the remnants of diseases, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by adults and children with perfect safety.

Two table-spoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as is usually made.

An interesting letter is published in the "Medico-Chirurgical Review," on the subject of the Extract of Sarsaparilla in certain affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states that no remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is, in the strictest sense, a tonic with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken, and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.

HELMBOLD'S

CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Established upwards of 18 years.

Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist and Chemist,

No. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Price $1·25 per bottle, or or $6·50.

FIRST EDITION

HAYTI.

The Siege of Jacmel—Salnave Appeals to the Savage "Piquets"—Wholesale Robberies and Murders.

The New York *Times'* correspondent, writing from Jacmel July 9, says:—

Political affairs have taken a sudden turn. President Salnave, being so closely besieged recently, sent agents among the "Piquets" to procure assistance from them. These Piquets are "savage negroes," living in the deserts and mountains, half-naked and armed with wooden lances. They belong to any Government that promises them pillage and gives them license to murder. President Baez, of the neighboring Dominican Republic, having acquired the Presidential seat through Salnave's influence, had come to his assistance, and has sent one called Tomas Cristi to the frontiers for the purpose. Tomas Cristi joined the Piquets and assaulted the village of Isle Trou, pillaging and burning the whole place. From there the Piquets swarmed over the southern line as far as Leogoane, where they robbed General Petion Faubert's family and burned many houses. They even besieged the town completely, and would have destroyed it, had it not been saved by the timely arrival of General Hector. This distinguished warrior, who was with the armies besieging Port-au-Prince, hearing the dreadful tidings, started at once (4th instant) from headquarters at Carrefour with 600 men, to render the required assistance. He encountered the piquets at Leogoane, and routed them completely, executing many of them. From there he continued his march, dispersing and destroying all the bands on his way, till he arrived at this town. He was slightly wounded in the shoulder.

On his arrival, the strictest measures to insure public safety were adopted, and the whole population was called to arms. Twenty-nine Piquets were shot this morning. One of them cried out at the moment of execution, "I die with pleasure, as I have killed many whites and mulattoes." This rising of the Piquets has degenerated into a war of races, for they seek to pillage and destroy the colored population. No prisoners are made. Those that are caught are shot without delay. The Piquets are very badly armed, but they are numerous, and it will require all the energy of General Hector to disperse them. Meanwhile their success may give hopes to Salnave, and prolong his unwarrantable struggle.

The siege of the town continues, but no decisive attack has taken place, as the besieging army does not consider itself sufficiently strong and awaits reinforcements. General John Lynch has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the besieging forces.

General Cabral, Luperon, and other Dominicans are here, awaiting the fall of Salnave, to join in the revolution which has broken out in St. Domingo to overthrow Baez. It is rumored that they have the promise of a Haytien steamer to blockade St. Domingo City, as soon as the triumph of the Haytien revolutionists is assured.

Salnave Proclaimed Emperor—The Two Great Political Parties.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 14.—Things in Hayti at the latest advices (July 9) had become desperate in the extreme. Murders were frequent, and foreigners were rather freely disposed of. In consequence complications were inevitable.

Salnave had proclaimed himself Emperor of Hayti.

On Sunday, July 5, processions of the lower classes paraded the streets of Port-au-Prince, shouting, "Vive l'Empereur! Vive Salnave!" Five insurgent leaders from the vicinity of Leogoane were shot without trial on the afternoon of the 6th.

The two parties now at war in Hayti are known by the expressive titles of "Lizards" and "Cacos." The first support Salnave, while the second, known as well, bitterly oppose him. These names originated during the carnival a few years back, when politics found vent in songs to the beat of the drum. In one of these songs occurred the following lines:—

Dere is no house
De Lizard don't lib in!
Dere is no tree
De Lizard don't climb in!

This was interpreted to mean that there was no position to which the laborers of Hayti might not aspire, and this doggerel, having been set to a popular air, was sung with great zest by all the lower orders of society; the children of the upper classes learned it from their nurses. The lizard affords an excellent idea of insignificance coupled with skill and agility. The higher class party found vent for the declaration of their sentiments in the same humorous way, styling themselves "Cacos," after a black parrot that feeds upon lizards. They sung a doggerel, with the following chorus:—

De Cacos, O! de Cacos, oh!
De Cacos eat the lizards, oh!

This affords an inkling into the character of those engaged in the present struggle in Hayti. The Cacos are the better classes of the people—the proprietary party. The "Lizards" are the lower classes, laborers, artizans, draymen, etc., who support Salnave, who understands his part well. There is good generalship in his present plan. He well knows the officers of the revolution will not expose themselves to lead an attack, and therefore so long as he shows preparations to repel an assault there is little fear of Port au Prince being taken. He calculates that by holding out he will eventually dampen the ardor of Faubert's troops and that they will quit the siege in disgust and return to their homes. Thus he will be left master of the situation.

The whole of Hayti is in such a state to-day that the leading and most respectable men of the republic are hailing General Salomon, now in Paris, as the only man capable of re-establishing order and tranquility in that misruled island, where commerce and strangers suffer more at present than in any other part of the world.

CUBA.

New Regulations Affecting Commerce.

The New York *Herald's* correspondent, writing from Havana, July 25, says—

A royal decree that appeared in the *Gaceta Oficial* of the 20th is of great interest and importance to the commerce of all Spanish possessions, and therefore demands a passing notice at my hands. By this decree the kilolitro, or cubic metre, becomes the legal ton for the burden measurement of vessels coming into Spanish ports. The Custom House regulations relating to the collection of sanitary dues in accordance with articles 582 and 583 of those regulations and the reduction process of the existing tonnage of all national and foreign vessels to the kilolitro standard are arranged in conformity with the law of July 19, 1849, and form fifteen of those adopted by the permanent Commission on Weights and Measures. The arrangement for these (articles 582,583) is extended and applied—First, to the tariffs and regulations relating to the premiums for the construction of vessels of more than 400 tons; second, to the prohibitionary admission of vessels of foreign timber that do not possess this capacity; third, to the payment of the tariff duties appertaining to iron and wooden vessels when making their entries; fourth, to all other operations and deeds connected with the custom revenues. The decree is not to have any retroactive effect, but is only applicable from its publication, and no reclamations or claims for damage or injuries arising from its execution are entertainable by the Government. The latter provision must necessarily insure the decree an unwelcome reception from American shipowners and masters. The change in the standard representation of the ton unity and the divers complicated professions for a compliance with the altered condition of measurement will but add to the many embarrassments and complexities now already in the way of American commerce with Spanish ports. No doubt many cases of unpremeditated error and perfectly unintentional deviations from the requirements of the law must arise, and to fine and punish the innocent infractors without any allowed opportunity of appeal to the good sense and justice of higher parties is unwise, unjust, and even tyrannical. You may be sure that there will be an increasing percentage of impositions and outrages upon American commerce to report on account of this decree. The already complicated relations between the American Government and the Cuban authorities must become more so until patience and forbearance shall cease to be virtues, and the American people, rising in their might, shall require from Spain, without the alternative of declension, that a more enlightened, honest, and liberal policy be followed towards American commerce.

COLFAX.

His Grand Reception at Chicago.

From Fort Wayne to Chicago the journey of Speaker Colfax was a series of ovations. At every town and village the people greeted him with the greatest enthusiasm, and flags were displayed at every cross-road. Mr. Colfax, at each station, thanked the people for their welcome, and we feel that it was but an earnest of what force they could muster to fight in the service of America's great captain. A serenade was tendered him at his hotel in Chicago, on the evening of July 30th. In response to an address of welcome from Mayor Rice, Mr. Colfax said:—

I did not come before you to-night, even in response to your flattering call, to speak to you in regard to the political issues of the day. I have done so often enough before in your principal houses, in your halls, in Chicago, in all the places where the people congregate. I have spoken on the public measures, on the policy which you deem best for the prosperity of this country of ours. I have spoken of these with no uncertain voice. There is not one among you but what knows what my principles and convictions are. They are a part of my being. They have grown with my growth. They have strengthened with my strength. As I have stood by them in the past, so shall I stand by them, unswervingly, in the future. (Cheers.)

I have not deemed it proper or advisable for one who has been chosen by the representatives of the American people to take the second position in their gift, to speak upon the political issues of the day—to go upon the political arena as if his office were unknown, there to express his thoughts to the public. My record, whether for good or for ill, is before you all. For fourteen long years it has been written down in the record of your country; and I can say, before my God to-night, there is not a single line that, dying, I would wish to blot out. (Cheers.)

Whatever may be the result of this canvass, and though I am not the one to predict, I have still faith, however, and confidence in the result; I believe that God reigns; I believe that there is an overruling Providence, that holds in His hands the destinies of nations. And when I have read in letters coming from the South that its smouldering fires are kindling into flames—that you have read within the last few days—I believe that that Providence that watched over our trials and our armies through sorrow and gloom, that brought our soldiers from gloom to the sunlight of victory, never intended to surrender this great country of ours into their hands.

I have nothing to say of the platform of our party. My views on that subject I have already unfolded. I have nothing to say of the candidates. But there is one subject on which my lips are not sealed, or that my lips will not be sealed upon until sealed in death—and that is the noble party which is a part of the Republic to-day. I thank God that there is such a party to-day. Its deeds are written upon the brightest pages of our history. And when we shall pass away, your children and your children's children, shall rise up and call you blessed, because you shall have stood up in the perilous hour of our country. It is among the most precious of our recollections, that when the storms of war burst upon us, that when we spoke with bated breath, only one party said, "Come weal or woe; to the last man and to the last dollar, we will stand by the country to the last drop of our blood, to the last beat of our hearts." Through sorrow and gloom we fought on till our republic was saved and the Rebellion was crushed.

INDIANA.

The Welcome of Governor Morton at Indianapolis.

The citizens of Indiana indicated again on the night of July 29, in a manner unmistakable, that the man whom they call Governor Morton is dear to their hearts, and that they delight to do him honor.

The demonstration was a splendid affair—certainly more brilliant than anything else ever witnessed in this city. In addition to the general outpouring of the citizens here, delegations were in from along the lines of all the various railroads. The line of march was finely illuminated, and while thousands crowded about the speaker's stand, fully as many were turned away, unable to get within hearing distance.

Governor Morton in his address, said:—"But if further evidence was wanting in regard to the character of the Democratic party, and in regard to the character of its purposes, it is found in the nomination of General Frank Blair and the letter upon which he was nominated, and without which he could not have been nominated. (A portion of the letter was read.) I repeat there is the remedy pointed out by Frank Blair. They cannot change the Government without changing the Congress. He states that they can accomplish this thing by legislation. But they cannot undo it under four years. How then do they propose to undo what we have done? By electing a President who shall have command of the army and that he shall, by military power, overturn and disperse those loyal State Governments; that he shall by the military power and in defiance of the acts of Congress, reinstate the Rebel State Governments, return the Rebels to power, and place the Union men of the South, white and black, in the hands of these Rebels who brought the war upon us. This is the remedy proposed by the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and I would like to appeal to any honest Democrat, within the sound of my voice, does he approve of this? Does he propose never to submit to the will of the Government? Does he propose now, in the middle of the seventh year, to resort to war and bring upon us all the horrors of revolution? Read the remainder of the Blair letter. He says that he wants to stand before the Convention upon this proposition to renew the rebellion. He did go before the Convention upon that proposition, and he was nominated upon the first ballot, while Horatio Seymour, I believe, was not nominated under some twenty-five or thirty ballots. Here is the direct proposition. He is to be nominated, if at all, upon a proposition to overturn the State Governments by military force, and thus again bring war upon us. You who want war, vote for Frank Blair; but you who want peace, vote for Grant, for he said "Let us have peace." [Applause.]

Brutal Treatment and Murder of a Child.

A letter from Wyandotte, Kansas, July 27, to the St. Louis *Republican*, says:—

"Yesterday (Sunday) about 12 o'clock M., a brute in human form by the name of Robert Beckley, who removed hither from Illinois about six months since, took his step-son, a child two years and eight days old, out in the suburbs of the town, and there deliberately killed it. The evidence at the inquest revealed the fact that on several occasions he had been seen by different parties whipping or beating the child in a most unmerciful manner—such as setting it up on a high stool and knocking it therefrom with his hand; lifting it clear from the floor by the nape of the neck, and beating it while there suspended; and otherwise treating it only as a demon would treat a helpless child of two years. It is the opinion of the physicians who held the post-mortem examination that he struck the little fellow on the back of the head with a stone or some other hard substance, depressing the skull, and that death ensued in a few moments. The villain was promptly arrested, and will have his examination to-morrow. Much indignation was felt and expressed by the citizens last night, but I think there is no danger of another case of Lynch law.

More Lynch Law Threatened in Indiana.

The brothers Reno, said to be the leaders of the gang of robbers that have infested the line of railroads in Indiana, are still confined in the New Albany Jail. It is said that the Vigilance Committee about Seymour have sent a request to the Sheriff to promptly forward the Renos to Seymour, where they were wanted, in order to save the Committee the trouble of going for them, as they know their merits and qualifications, and express a determination to hang them at all hazards. "This is no idle threat," it is added, "but the plainly expressed will of people terribly in earnest."

—Mr. Leighton has been elected a member of the Royal Academy in the place of Baron Marochetti, by a large majority of votes. Mr. Frost was second on the list. It is not stated who will be elected A. R. A. in the place of Mr. Leighton.

—The Prussian Chambers will be convoked in October, and will immediately proceed to deal with the budget of 1869.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Deficiency in the Post Office Department—The Charges Against Gen. Dyer.

Conference of Ex-Confederate Generals with the Military Committee of Tennessee.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY

Post-Office Deficits.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug., 1.—The Annual Statement of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending 30th June, will show a large deficit. In 1865, it will be remembered, there was a surplus of $869,430. In 1866 there was a deficit, the first for several years, of $965 093. In 1867, this deficiency amounted to $3,998,455. In 1868 it will prove to be in round numbers about $8,000,000. This annually increased deficit is owing to several causes. Among them are the restoration of mail service on Southern routes and the subsidies for oceanic mail service.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Departure of Reverdy Johnson and Mrs. Lincoln for Europe—The Late Flood.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, August 1.—The steamer Baltimore, of the Bremen line, sailed at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Mrs. President Lincoln and her younger son are among the passengers. Her son, Captain Robert Lincoln, and several acquaintances from Washington, are now here to see her off. There are a considerable number of other cabin passengers.

Reverdy Johnson has been taking leave of his friends this morning. He is in fine health and full of vigor. He will leave about 1 P. M. in the steamer Chesapeake, and, accompanied with special friends from Baltimore, Washington, and Annapolis, proceed as far as Swann Point, where he will join the Bremen steamer, proceeding to Southampton.

He takes Mrs. Lincoln under his special charge, and has been markedly attentive to her. She is not in good health, and disclaims all purpose to visit Europe to mingle in gay or court society.

The steamer George Weems also goes down the bay with a large excursion party, who purpose seeing Minister Johnson take his departure.

Accounts from Ellicott's Mills represent great distress among the sufferers there. Matters in the Baltimore flooded district are more cheerful, and the suffering poor are being much relieved. Business is still dull.

The subject of changing the channel of Jones' Falls is now an absorbing topic.

FROM TENNESSEE.

A Conference of Ex-Confederate Generals and the Military Committee—The Opening of the Canvass.

NASHVILLE, August 1.—Generals Cheatham, Maury, and Bushrod Johnson sought and obtained an interview to-day with the Military Committee of the Legislature. The conference lasted two hours, and was cordial and satisfactory on both sides. These ex-Confederate Generals expressed a most decided hostility to the programme of forcible resistance to the State Government inaugurated by the conservative Rebel politicians.

They expressed themselves in strong terms respecting these restless politicians, who are urging the people to resist the constituted authorities, characterizing them as citizens in war and generals in peace. They pledged themselves to go through the State, if necessary, and use their personal influence to propose peace and put an end to the operations of the "Ku-Klux."

General Cheatham spoke with deep feeling, saying that he kept the parole which he gave when he surrendered always about his person, and felt that he was in honor bound to yield quiet and honor and obedience to the laws.

There will be a Convention in this city to-morrow of thirteen general officers of the late Confederate army, to take into consideration what they can do to preserve the peace of the State. The Military Committee is calmly considering the situation, but will mature no measures before next week. A firm policy has been resolved upon, and there will be no backing down on account of the threats of war fulminated by restless politicians. The indications to-day are favorable for the preservation of peace.

The Presidential campaign was opened in Tennessee yesterday by a speech at the Capital by General W. B. Stokes. An immense audience listened to the address, which was enthusiastically cheered.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

To-Day's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 1—A. M.—Consols opened at 94⅜@94¼ for money and discount; 5-20s, 71⅝@72; Illinois Central, 96¾; Erie, 43¾.

FRANKFORT, August 1.—5 20s, 76.

LIVERPOOL, August 1—A. M.—Cotton firm; sales estimated at 12,000 bales; uplands, 9⅞d.; Orleans, 10¼d.

Provisions quiet and unchanged.

ANTWERP, August 1—A. M.—Petroleum quiet and steady at 52f.

Accident to Divers.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The bell-divers who are at work with the new sub-marine diving apparatus at Pot Rock, Hell Gate, where the English frigate Hussar is supposed to have sunk in 1780, met with an accident yesterday. In lowering the bell suddenly the purchase broke, but the divers were all rescued alive and uninjured. The diving has been postponed for the present, but will probably be recommenced in a few days.

The Alleged Frauds in the Ordnance Department.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The Secretary of War has granted the request of General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, and has directed the Judge Advocate-General to prefer charges for his trial. This action results from the alleged offenses and delinquencies charged by the Senate Committee on Ordnance against that officer.

FROM INDIANA.

The Campaign—Speech of Carl Schurz—Movements of General Burnside.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 1.—General Carl Schurz arrived this morning from Chicago, and was met at the depot by a committee of Germans appointed by a meeting held yesterday, and was taken to the Bates House. Last evening he was escorted from there to Mozart Hall, where he spoke to a torchlight procession of two thousand Germans "Fighting Boys in Blue."

He had a large and enthusiastic audience, and for nearly two hours held them spell-bound in a masterly and elegant examination of the political topics of the day. He has twelve appointments in the State. This being the first of the series, Senator Hendricks has given it out that he will not challenge Governor Baker to a joint discussion, but holds himself in readiness to accept one if given. He speaks at New Albany to-morrow night. Major-General Burnside is in the city on business connected with the Vincennes road.

The Boston Yacht Club.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, August 1.—The Boston Yacht Club left to-day upon its annual cruise, and the following were the yachts composing the squadron:—Schooner Nettie, Commodore D. H. Folet; schooner Juniata, Vice-Commodore Thomas Manning; sloop Pilgrim, Captain Lathrop; sloop Columbia, Captain Russ; sloop Violet, Captain Denton; sloop Mist, Captain Pitman; sloop Fanchon, Captain Stone; schooner Mercury, Captain Greer; schooner Madcap, Captain Jackson; schooner Curlew, Captain Baird. The squadron will visit Portland and other Eastern ports. They will be absent about two weeks.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 1.—stocks dull and shade lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 106⅛; Reading, 94½; Canton Co, 48⅝; Erie, 68; Cleveland and Toledo 102½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 116¾; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 88; New York Central, 132; Illinois Central, 151; Cumberland preferred, 33½; Virginia 6s, 52; Missouri 6s, 78; U. S. 5-20s, 1862 114⅝; do. 1864, 111⅛; do. 1865, 112¾; new issues, 108½; do. 1867, 109; 10-40s, 108⅛. Gold, 144⅞. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Exchange, 110.

—When Vallandigham was arrested for treason Seymour wrote:—"If this proceeding is approved by the Government, and sanctioned by the people, it is not merely a step toward revolution, it is revolution; it will not only lead to military despotism, it establishes military despotism. If it is upheld our liberties are overthrown. The safety of our persons, the security of our property, will hereafter depend upon the arbitrary wills of such military rulers as may be placed over us, while our constitutional guarantees will be broken down." Vallandigham, the traitor, repaid that letter of Seymour's by proposing him as the Democratic nominee for President.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, August 1, 1868.

There is no abatement in the supply of money, either at the banks or on the street, and there is no difficulty in placing "call loans" at 4@6 per cent. on acceptable collaterals. The merchants are borrowing little or nothing, and stock speculators are acting with extreme caution. In business circles there are universal complaints of dullness, but with the prospects of unusually good crops, and unprecedentedly small supplies of goods throughout the country, the mercantile community are hopeful of the future.

At the Stock Board to-day there was a moderate degree of activity, and prices generally were well maintained. In some instances higher figures were realized. Government loans sold sluggishly at the following quotations:—115¼ for 6s of 1881; 108⅜ for 10 40s; 114¼ for '62 5-20s; 111 for '64 5-20s; 112¼ for '65 5-20s; 108⅜ for July '65 5-20s; 109 for '67 5 20s; and 109 for '68 5 20s. State loans were without change. City loans were a fraction higher, and the new issue sold at 103¼. Lehigh gold loan was firm at 88¼.

In Railroad shares the most important change was in Pennsylvania Railroad which advanced to 52⅜@53, an advance of ⅜; Reading railroad closed quiet at 47⅛; 126, was bid for Camden and Amboy railroad; 45 for Little Schuylkill railroad; 68¾ for Norristown railroad; 55¼ for Lehigh Valley railroad; 33½ for Catawissa railroad preferred and 36¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

Canal stocks were quiet but steady, with 21¾ bid for Lehigh Navigation, and 14¼ for Susquehanna.

Coal stocks were held with more firmness. 3¼ was bid for New York and Middle; 5½ for Fulton; and 5¾ for Big Mountain.

City Passenger Railroad shares were inactive. Second and Third closed at 50½; Green and Coates at 31½; Spruce and Pine at 23½; Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 15; and Hestonville at 10¼@10¾.

—Mr. William H. Shelmerdine has resigned as Cashier and been elected Vice-President of the Second National Bank of Philadelphia, at Frankford, and in his place Mr. John S. Brown of the National Bank of the Republic, and formerly publisher of the Bucks County *Intelligencer*, at Doylestown, has been elected Cashier. Mr. Nathan Hilles remains President as heretofore. The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors of the Bank—Nathan Hilles, George W. Rhawn, Benjamin Rowland, Jr., William Erwein, Lewis Shallcross, William H. Rhawn, Edward Hayes, Benjamin H. Deacon, and John Cooper.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$200 City 6s, New	103¾	2 sh Minehill	56
$ 600 do. New	c.103¾	15 sh Penna R	s. 58
$1200 Pa 5s, '70	100⅝	100 do	s60. 58⅛
$3000 Pa & N Y Ci 7s	94¾	100 do	s60. 58⅛
$1000 Leh Val 6ds	95⅝	200 sh Read	s15. 47⅜
$5000 Leh 6s, RR 1	s. 85⅞	32 do	b5wn. 47⅜
$3000 do	s. 86	10 do	s5. 47⅜
$6000 Leh 6s, gold	b5wn. 88¼	200 do	47⅜

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

9·30	A. M.	145¶	11·55	A. M.	144⅜
10	"	145¼	12·05	P. M.	144⅛
10·15	"	145	12 17	"	144⅜
10·45	"	145	12·28	"	144¼
11·02	"	144⅝	12·30	"	145
11·10	"	145	12·35	"	144⅝
11 15	"	144⅜			

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 110@110¼; 3 days, 110¼@110½. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 16¼@5f. 13¾; 3 days, 5f. 12½@5f. 10.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, of 1881, 115⅛@115¼; old 5-20s, 114⅛@114⅜; new 5-20s, 1864, 111@111¼; do., 1865, 112⅛@112⅜; 5-20s, July, 108⅜@109; do., 1867, 109@109⅛; do., 1868, 109⅛@109⅜; 10-40s, 108¼@108⅝. Gold, 145.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115⅛@115⅜; do. 1862, 114⅛@114⅜; do., 1864, 111@111⅛; do., 1865, 112⅛@112⅜; do., 1865, new, 108⅜@109; do., 1867, new, 109@109⅛; do., 1868, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 5s, 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅝; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119⅛; August, 1865, 119⅛; do., September, 1865, 118⅛; do. October, 1865, 117⅞. Gold, 144⅞@145. Silver, 136@138.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115⅛@115⅜; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114⅛@114⅜; do., 1864, 111@111⅛; do., 1865, 112⅛@112⅜; do. July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do. July, 1867, 109@109⅛; 1868, 109@109⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅝. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25; September, 1865, 118@118⅛; October, 1865, 117⅛@117⅜. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency Bonds, 102⅛@102¼. Gold, 144⅞@145.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The New York *Tribune* of this morning, in its money article, says:—

"Governments opened weak at a concession of ⅛ per cent. in prices. After the call on moderate sales a further decline was made, and the market closed at the Second Board about ⅛ lower than the opening prices of yesterday. At the decline there was no disposition to operate for an advance, and prices were barely steady. The decline in Tennessees continued this morning, the ex-coupons selling at 62½, and the new bonds at 60½; the decline is purely speculative, and engineered by the ring. There has been no act passed by the Senate of Tennessee or introduced in either House, to fund the interest for the next three years. The action taken was, in the shape of a resolution recommending the funding, which was passed without debate, and, without calling the yeas and nays, after some buncombe remarks by the mover, the action of the Senate was immediately telegraphed here, and industriously circulated by the brokers in the interest of the ring. So far they have not frightened the permanent holders into selling their bonds, and have now a heavy short interest in the market, which may prove troublesome to them should the House not prove as facile as the Senate appears to have been under their blandishments. North Carolina 6 per cents, declined in sympathy with Tennessees, ex-coupons selling at 69, new bonds at 68½. Railway mortgages were firm and in demand by investors, and continue to be sparingly offered. Pacific Mail was steady. Express shares continue dull, with nominal transactions. Railway shares opened firm, with a good demand for the leading shares at improved prices.

"Money continues in abundant supply at 3@4 per cent. on call, with loans made at 6 per cent. for six months on stock collaterals. There is no movement of money as yet from the Western cities to disturb the present ease, and from all points the reports are unanimous that there never was so much capital idle before."

The *Herald* says:—

"The gold market opened with buoyancy and animation at 145⅛ and afterwards advanced to 145¼, but from this point there was a sharp reaction to 144⅝ under a false report that five-twenties were 72½ in London. Consequently there was a recovery to 145⅜, and the closing transactions prior to the adjournment of the board were 144⅞, while the latest quotation on the street was 144⅞@145. There was a large attendance in the room and great activity in the dealings at intervals. The borrowing demand for coin was moderately active and loans were made at rates varying from one to four per cent. for carrying. The gross clearings amounted to $80,767,000, the gold balances to $2,002 998, and the currency balances to $2 937,883. The Sub-Treasury disbursed $130,000 in coin in payment of interest on the public debt during the day, and converted $400,350 of seven-thirty notes into Five-twenties. Money continues in superabundance at 3@4 per cent. on call, and the best grades of commercial paper is scarce and in request at 6@6 per cent. The railway share market was strong and active during the forenoon, and prices advanced throughout the list, but it subsequently reacted slightly under sales to realize profits. The pressure to sell state bonds, and especially those of Tennessee, continued with increased activity, and during the day the latter were weak and feverish, partly under the effect of despatches from Nashville stating that fraudulent issues of state bonds are to be investigated, and that twenty millions of state bonds are to be sold to pay the militia, thirty thousand of which it is proposed to call out to suppress the Ku-Klux Klan.

"Government securities were dull and drooping during the early part of the day, and prices declined ⅛@⅜ per cent., but at the last call there was a general improvement of about ⅛ per cent. from the lowest quotations previously current, under a good demand from strong parties. The time for converting the last of the Seven-thirty notes into currency expired to-day, so that the maximum of the gold-bearing debt, with some unimportant exceptions, has been reached, and the stoppage of the supply of bonds is likely to result in a steady advance in their market value; for not only has the home demand for them increased annually for some years past, but large amounts have been exported, the consequence of which is that the aggregate of bonds now in the country is some hundreds of millions less than it was in 1864. The interest upon the public debt is semi-annually reinvested to a great extent, and demand from this source cannot fail to tend to a gradual and permanent improvement in the value of our securities, providing Congress does nothing in the future to check it."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Aug. 1.—There is more inquiry for Flour from the home consumers, and holders are firmer in their views. Sales of 700 barrels, including 100 barrels superfine at $7·50; extras at $8 25@9·25; 400 barrels Northwestern extra family at $9·50@11; 200 bbls. Minnesota do. de., at $11·50; old and new wheat Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., at $10@12 50; and fancy brands at $12@14, according to quality. 200 barrels Rye Flour sold at $9·25@9·50. 1000 bbls. Brandywine Corn Meal were taken on terms kept secret.

The Wheat market is quiet, and rather weak. Sales of 2000 bushels red at $2 35@2 40, including 1500 bushels on secret terms; and 500 bushels Tennessee amber at $2·50. Rye is steady, with sales at $1 60 per bushel for New Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at former rates. Sales of 1000 bushels Western mixed, at $1·20. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 2000 bushels at 87@88 cents for Pennsylvania, and 87@90 cents for Delaware. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky—There is a good demand at 58@60c. per gallon, in bond.

—The Princess of Wales has had another daughter, making Victoria a grandmother for the thirteenth time.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 1.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....78 | 11 A. M.....89 | 2 P. M.....90

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Br. barque Fruiterer, Colton, Rotterdam, J. E. Bazley & Co.

Brig Mary E. Thompson, Warren, Boston, do.

Brig Tangent, Norton, Chesnea, Warren & Gregg.

Brig Louis C. Madeira, Moslander, Genoa, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Ocean Traveller, Adams, Weymouth, Sinnickson & Co.

Schr Virginia, McFadden, Salem, E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr G. C. Morris, Artis, Charleston, S. C., C. E. Baker & Co.

Schr A. H. Leaming, Brower, East Cambridge, John Rommel, Jr.

Sch'r Brunette, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship John Harvey, Lovell, 41 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.

N. G. barque Argus, Jorck, from London, via Bermuda 9th ult., with bone phosphate to G. W. Barnadou & Bro.

Brig J. McIntyre, Haskell, 22 days from St. Jago de Cuba, with sugar and molasses to G. W. Bernadou & Bro.

Brig John Welsh, Jr., Fifield (late Scull), from Sagua via Quarantine, where she discharged.

Schr Golden Dream, Bogart, from Black River, with logwood, etc., to D. N. Wetzlar & Co.

Schr Sophia Ann, Nowell, 13 days from Pensacola, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr A. M. Flanagan, Collins, 16 days from Trinidad, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr A. H. Leamlog, Ludlam, from East Cambridge.

Schr Ocean Traveller, Adams, from Boston.

Sch'r Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, from Boston.

Schr Geo. Nevinger, Smith, from Boston.

Steamer Brunette, Freeman, 24 hours from New York with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Early Bird, arrived yesterday from Pensacola, is consigned to Patterson & Lippincott.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Steamship Fanita, Howe, hence, at New York yesterday.

Barque Sam Shephard, Evans, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 20th ult.

Barque Orchilla, Havener, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 21st ult.

Brigs George E. Dale, and Moonlight, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Schr Saratoga, Weeks, hence, at Fall River 30th ult.

Schrs Hannah Little, and Morning Light, hence, at Newport 30th ult.

Schr E. G. Webber, Webber, for Delaware Breakwater, sailed from Sagua 18th ult.

Schr J. Ricardo Jova, Little, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 19th ult.

Schr Gen. Grant, Colburn, for James River to load lumber for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 29th ultimo.

Schr Plandome, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Schr Laura S. Watson, Wells, for Philadelphia, at Newport 30th ult.

Schr Ada Ames, Adams, at Bangor 24th ult. from Vinalhaven for Philadelphia, and sailed again 25th.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Aug.

...PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Bad Spelling, as a Means of Grace.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Democratic party have made a discovery in logic. They have invented a new mode of political argument. They have discovered that bad spelling is a means of conviction, if not of grace. Moderately bad spelling is understood to have a satirical effect. Very bad spelling has all the force of the severest invective. During the war it was discovered that active sympathy with the Rebellion was entirely patriotic and proper when styled and spelled "zeal in the cause." But an equally earnest devotion to the salvation of the Union was found to become a subject of "infinite jest" when rendered "zeel-in-the-kawz." The desire that all men should be free, the genuine love of freedom not only for ourselves but for others, which has animated the noblest minds of all ages, became simply ridiculous by the addition of inverted commas and the omission of an "e." Freedom was something that Washington, Kosciusko, Lafayette, and Garibaldi fought for. How wide the contrast between these noble spirits, and John Brown, Abraham Lincoln, and the Union armies, who only fought for "fredum." The Declaration of Independence was cherished as the great charter of equal rights for all men. But it became very absurd when its leading theme was spelled "ekal rites." The effect of inverted commas to demolish the most sacred ideas was immense. If there are any two words in the language which it would seem should be exempt from pollution, they are God and humanity. But it was only necessary to throw these words between quotation marks to render them odious, and to deprive them of all status in respectable society.

One would think that after the suppression of the Rebellion, and when even the Rebels themselves profess to be truly loyal there would be no opprobrium in having been loyal during the war. Not so. The new-born and reluctant acquiescence of the defeated Rebel is worthy of all acceptation, because spelled "truly loyal." But the contempt with which those who claim to be truly loyal now, regard those who have never been otherwise, finds severe expression in branding the latter with the orthographic stigma "trooly loil." They take a complacent delight in hurling this sharp javelin at those who fought and sustained the war for the Union, as if this unquestionably bad spelling would bear with it the seeds of contagious disease, and leave the soldiers and citizens on the Union side of the late contest parching with fevers and pitted with small-pox.

Probably General Grant, when he closed his letter accepting the unanimous nomination of the Republican party for the Presidency with the patriotic aspiration, "Let us have peace," had no thought how easily those who during the war were for peace, and since the peace are for war, might turn his simple and noble prayer into ridicule by spelling it, "Lesh ush hab peash." Yet so it is. In all its palpable ridiculousness, the prayer of the conqueror of the Rebellion stands revealed by a little judicious and effective misspelling. The hero of the war is demolished, and proved to be a mere shoulder-strapped civilian, by simply quoting his rank thus, "General" Grant, which proves that he is not General Grant. And, by styling Ulysses S. Grant Hiram U. Grant, because he was so styled in his infancy, the entire history of the war is wiped out as effectually as Christianity is obliterated by styling Jesus "a carpenter," or St. Paul "Saul of Tarsus."

We congratulate the Democratic party on the fertility of its resources and the profundity of its arguments as shown in these homethrusts of orthography. They are unanswerable. If anybody can show that such a deluge of inverted commas and bad spelling does not prove that Seymour and Blair ought to be elected President, let him undertake the difficult task. We shrink from it appalled. We are not equal to it.

The Constitutional Amendment and the Political Parties of the Day.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Article fourteen of the amendments of the Constitution declares, first section, the equality of all citizens in their civil rights, and that persons of all races and colors born or naturalized in the United States are citizens thereof and of the State in which they reside; second, that representation in Congress shall be restricted or extended in proportion as the right of suffrage may be restricted or enlarged by the several States; third, that certain Rebels shall be disfranchised and disabled from holding certain civil offices, State and national, until absolved by a two-thirds vote of each House of Congress; fourth, that the validity of the national debt, pensions, and bounties shall not be questioned, and that all Rebel debts and claims for slaves shall be held illegal and void; fifth, that Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce these provisions. This article the Secretary of State has proclaimed as duly ratified by "more than three-fourths of the States," and that, therefore, it is "valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution of the United States."

Here, then, we have a definite settlement of the questions of civil rights, suffrage, disfranchisement, and civil disabilities, the national debt, and all Rebel debts and claims for slaves—a settlement which, in the State elections of 1866, was overwhelmingly approved by the people from ocean to ocean. But how stand the political parties of 1868 upon this settlement? It is the work of the Republican party, and, although it opens the door for the removal of the Congressional policy of universal negro suffrage enforced upon the Rebel States in their reconstruction and restoration, even Sumner was an active instrument in securing this ratification. He and his fellow radicals of the universal fanatical negro suffrage school doubtless believe that whatever party may come henceforth uppermost in any of the Southern States it will give the negroes the largest suffrage in order to have the largest possible representation in Congress and in the Electoral College, which elects the President and Vice President of the United States. The Republicans, then, radical fanatics, and women's rights men, and all, will adhere to this amendment, although it limits the suffrage to males above the age of twenty-one years, and restores to the States respectively the right to establish a universal or qualified suffrage on the basis of property, education, race or color.

The administration, next, with Mr. Seward's proclamation of this amendment, is bound by it; for it is an official act of a recognized officer of the administration. But what of the Democratic party? According to its Tammany platform the Southern reconstruction acts of Congress are "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." Against the universal negro suffrage experiment of the Republicans there was a Democratic Legislature elected in Ohio in 1867, and also in New Jersey, and the first regular proceeding of each of these Legislatures was the indignant repeal of the ratification of this Constitutional amendment made by the Legislatures elected in 1866. In the case of New Jersey the revocation was expressed in terms of such unqualified wrath and denunciation that the paper, pronounced "scandalous and offensive," was refused a reading in Congress. Nor have we yet heard the first syllable from any quarter in the Democratic camp in recognition of this amendment. "The constitution of our fathers" is the campaign cry of Wade Hampton; and, according to his own testimony, he had as much to do in the shaping of the Democratic party's war platform of 1868 as had Mr. Vallandigham in the building of its peace platform of 1864. But if we are to go back to "the constitution of our fathers" we must go back to the *regime* of Buchanan, and of slavery and the Southern slaveholding oligarchy, and the Fugitive Slave law, and Southern Lynch law, and the Dred Scott decision that "negroes have no rights which white men are bound to respect." The Democratic Tammany platform recognizes the abolition of slavery by "the voluntary action of the States concerned. This would imply that by their "voluntary action" they may re-establish slavery. The simple truth is, however, that slavery was abolished in the slave States by compulsion, by war, by the bayonet, and the result leaves nothing to the "voluntary action" of any State against the sovereign authority of the United States.

Is the war—approved as a success by the people of all the States participating in the election of 1864, except New Jersey, Delaware, and Kentucky—to be pronounced by the people in 1868 as a failure? The position of the Democratic party and its restored Southern leaders, including Henry A. Wise, the Rhetts, Wade Hampton, Toombs, Cobb, Stephens, Semmes and Forrest, against Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan and Admiral Farragut, and against the results of the war, Southern reconstruction, and this Constitutional amendment, means the "Union as it was" before the war and State sovereignty, and that the "little unpleasantness" of the Rebellion and its consequences shall be wiped out, including the national debt and faith, and that the old Southern oligarchy, like the Bourbons by the Holy Alliance or the Stuarts after Cromwell, shall be restored again to power. Such is the attitude of Mr. Seymour as the candidate for the Presidential succession against General Grant, the conqueror of the Rebellion. In other words, the campaign has assumed the sharply defined lines of an appeal from the results of the battle-fields of 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, to the ballot-box for a judgment between the cause represented in battle by General Grant and the cause still upheld with the "stars and bars" by General Wade Hampton.

War Democrats and Conservative Republicans—Their Position in the Canvass.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is admitted that the Democratic party can have no chance in the campaign unless all shades of opinion are merged in support of the nomination. The more candid of the organs have conceded the necessity of obtaining the help of conservative Republicans; and all sections have acknowledged the hopelessness of a contest in which intestine divisions shall be perpetuated. War Democrats must unite with Copperheads to secure even a glimpse of victory.

At least one of these contingent sources of strength was closed by the New York Convention. The adoption of a platform which unsettles the results of the war and reopens the whole question of reconstruction, and the triumph of the extreme element in the selection of Seymour and Blair, dispelled whatever doubts remained in the minds of dissatisfied Republicans. A moderate, conciliatory and honest course on the part of the Convention might have awakened in them some hesitancy as to their duty in the election. But there could be none when the Convention adopted the views of Rebels and copperheads as to reconstruction, and of repudiators as to finance. From that moment it became clear that no parley could be held with the Democracy. Disapproval of the temper or policy of Congress became as nothing compared with the disgust awakened by the action of the Democratic Convention.

And what is the position of the War Democrats? The Soldiers' Convention spoke for some of them, in a manner that indicated a strong desire to resume old party affiliations. A few of them have since declared their adhesion to Seymour and Blair and the platform on which they stand. The great majority, however, make no secret of their aversion to both. The received the results of the Convention with an indifference which is rapidly changing to hostility. They regarded Seymour as an enemy of the Government while the war lasted, and are unwilling to intrust him with power at a period hardly less critical. Blair's letter opened to them visions of turbulence and bloodshed, and they could have no faith in the official conduct of a man who, to obtain a nomination, committed himself to views at variance with order and law. Hence the remarkable lack of enthusiasm which attended the adoption of the Democratic ticket. It extinguished hopes, and created a conviction fatal to confidence in the patriotism and statesmanship of the party.

This conviction must have been diffused and strengthened by utterances and incidents in the South since the nomination. The potency of Copperheadism in the Convention might have admitted of explanation. But the reappearance of Rebel leaders on the Southern stage, their bold avowal of the ulterior designs with which they have rejoined the Democracy, the hostility they proclaim to national authority, and the arrogant disloyal temper which animates their plans—are considerations which must influence every Northern Democrat, who, during the Rebellion sustained the cause of the Union.

While, then, Union Democrats may here and there be found whose dislike of certain Republican measures has driven them into the arms of Seymour and his friends, it is safe to conclude that the great majority of them will hold no fellowship with a party whose most notable exponent and advocate has thus far been Wade Hampton. They can have nothing to do with a party which at the North relies upon repudiation, and in the South is championed by the bitterest and most relentless of the Rebels. To suppose otherwise were to impute to them a willingness to imperil the Union they once helped to save, and to hand back the South to the keeping of its old masters. It is not possible that soldiers like Franklin and Hancock can be zealous supporters of a ticket which has Semmes, and Toombs, and Forrest, and Vance, and Wise among its most active supporters. Vallandigham was a heavy load to carry; but when it is proposed to assume the entire crowd of Rebel leaders, and to send Seymour to the White House with these men as his advisers, the thing becomes too gross and impudent to be tolerated by the war wing of the Democracy. Its logical and proper place is under the Grant banner.

Horatio Seymour a Statesman.

From the N. Y. World.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* makes this confession of ignorance, and sceptical appeal for information:—

"We must repeat our call upon Democratic speakers and newspapers for evidence of Governor Seymour's statesmanship. What has he done that entitles him to that reputation? Governor Seymour has been in public life a good many years, and if his record shows anything beyond the craft and capacity of a mere politician, the people want to know it. He has carefully cultivated his own interests, and been more successful in obtaining nominations by declining them than any public character of his time. He is at home in caucus and convention; he knows how to arouse the passions and prejudices of a mob; it is not known that he regards treason and rebellion against constituted authority as punishable crimes; while it is believed that he prefers party to country, and the small acts of politics to the loftier aims of statesmanship. Still, it is said he is a statesman. If so, where is the proof?"

We could perhaps make a more satisfactory response to this call for light, if the Cincinnati *Commercial* had given its own ideal of what entitles a public man to be called a statesman. A definition which would include General Grant and exclude Governor Seymour would be a curiosity in political literature. The tenor of the *Commercial's* interrogations implies that a candidate for President *ought* to be a statesman, and with respect to the present election it might be a sufficient reply to simply retort the questions, and ask for the proofs of General Grant's statesmanship. He has no original opinions on public questions, nor capacity to form any; no steadiness in adhering to the opinions he has from time to time borrowed from others; no eloquence; no ability to make a great, or even a respectable, figure in a deliberative assembly; no knowledge of the politics of foreign countries, and but a slender and scanty acquaintance with the history of his own. In jurisprudence and political economy, those great departments of inquiry so essential to a well-equipped statesman, he is not even a novice, not even a tyro; he has never studied them at all. He graduated at the military school not far from the foot of his class; while he remained in the army he was not studious to enlarge the small stock of knowledge he acquired at West Point; resigning to avoid a dismissal in consequence of intemperate habits, his subsequent occupations as a small farmer in Missouri and a tanner at monthly wages in Illinois, though honest and respectable, were not a very promising school for training a statesman. When the supporters of such a man question the ripe qualifications of Governor Seymour, they make themselves ridiculous.

It is quite true that Governor Seymour has never held office under the Federal Government, the Democratic party of this State not having elected a Senator since Mr. Dickinson, in 1851, nor had a Cabinet appointment since Mr. Marcy, in 1853. But Mr. Seymour has made himself as much felt in national politics out of office as many other statesmen have in. And this is, perhaps, the most satisfactory proof of superior ability. The late John A. Andrew, whom all the Republicans class as a statesman, is another instance of a man, who, though a mere Governor of a State, won a national reputation. He acquired it, as Governor Seymour has, by his utterances on great national questions. A man who, by the mere force of his talents, thus commands the attention of the nation, is of a higher order than those who must be lifted upon a pedestal before they can be heard. We suppose the Cincinnati *Commercial* would not dispute that the late Mr. Lincoln was a statesman; but what proofs had he given of it previous to his election to the Presidency? The *Commercial* can point to nothing but his controversy with Mr. Douglass when they stumped Illinois together for the Senatorship. A man who could hold his own even tolerably against such a debater as Douglas must have had a pretty fair grasp of national questions. What a figure Grant would make in such a grapple with a statesman! Mr. Greeley has many times, in the *Tribune*, expressed his approval of candidates confronting each other on the stump, as Douglas and Lincoln did, thinking it an effectual bar against the election of fools and noodles to high offices. Wonder if Mr. Greeley would like to see the experiment tried between Grant and Seymour?

Free government is government by public opinion. In free countries statesmen build up a great reputation chiefly by the breadth and sagacity of their utterances on public questions. We suppose the Cinninnati *Commercial* regards John Bright as a statesman; but Bright has won his rank precisely as Governor Seymour has won his, by making the ablest speeches of any man in his country of this decade. Mr. Seward was reckoned, eight years ago, as the first statesman in the Republican party; the only foundation of his claim being his stump speeches in the Senate and on the stump. Up to the time he was made Secretary of the Treasury, the Cincinnati *Commercial's* fellow-citizen, Governor Chase, had nothing else to support his high reputation as a statesman. Let the *Commercial* select the six best speeches of John Bright, or of Mr. Seward, or of Mr. Chase, and we will match them by six of Governor Seymour's not inferior to either collection in any of the requsites of statesmanlike eloquence, whether it be luminous clearness of statement, breadth of view, solidity of reasoning, sagacity, or fulness of information. Governor Seymour has spent his whole life in the liberal studies and pursuits which befit a statesman.

The notion of the Cincinnati *Commercial* that Governor Seymour is an adept in managing a caucus and in the arts of a small politician, will excite a smile here in New York where he is known. Such petty intrigues are the resource of an office-seeker; but Governor Seymour has never sought office; offices have always sought him. He does not belong to the order of men who need office to give them consideration. The chief advantage of high office is the opportunities it affords for influencing public opinion—the grand lever by which the political world is moved in free countries. Mr. Seymour's abilities, eloquence, and standing give him this advantage independently of public station. By such a man the routine duties of office may be reasonably shunned, except when the public voice demands the sacrifice of his personal ease for the general good.

GAS FIXTURES.

JOHN P. WEAVER. J. SELLERS PENNOCK.

WEAVER & PENNOCK, PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS, No. 37 NORTH SEVENTH STREET, Philadelphia.

Country Seats fitted up with Gas and Water, in first-class style. An assortment of Brass and Iron Lift and Force Pumps constantly on hand.

LEAD BURNING AND CHEMICAL PLUMBING.

N. B.—Water Wheels supplied to the trade and others at reasonable prices. 7 31 lm

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendant, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes. All work warranted. 11 1y

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON, NOS. 323 AND 323 SOUTH STREET, Has a large assortment of MILLINERY, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk Velvet, Felt Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. 8 16

SUMMER RESORTS.

LORETTO SPRINGS, ON THE ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS, NEAR CRESSON, PA.

The public are informed that the LORETTO SPRINGS, NOW OPEN under the supervision of JOHN McINTOSH, will RECEIVE BOARDERS for the balance of the season for Twelve Dollars per week.

Mr. P. A. GIBBONS, the owner of the Hotel, assures his friends and the public that he will use every effort to make them comfortable.

Visitors will leave by 11 P. M. train, arriving at Naylor's Station, near Cresson, at 9 o'clock A. M., the following morning.

Commutation Tickets will be issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad during the season.

JOHN McINTOSH, 7 31 12t* Proprietor.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE—Originally kept by the BROWN FAMILY, is now open for the reception of permanent and transient BOARDERS.

The beautiful lake, the boats thereon, the fishing the bathing, the delightful medicated Minera Springs, the renovating pine breeze, the promenading in the splendid groves of lofty pines, all contribute to make the place healthful for invalids and delightful for those seeking comfort and pleasure.

Passengers take the 4 o'clock boat foot of Market street wharf, to Camden, thence by cars by the way of Moorestown, Mount Holly, Pemberton to Wrightstown, where stages will be in readiness to convey passengers to Brown's Mills.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD, Proprietor of Boarding House. JOHN HORNER, 7 23 w t 4w Proprietor of Stages.

BELVIDERE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.

"DELAWARE WATER GAP."

NOTICE.—For the special accommodation of Passengers desirous of spending Sunday at the DELAWARE WATER GAP, an additional line will leave the Water Gap every MONDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock, arriving in Philadelphia about 11 A. M.

Lines leave Kensington Depot for Delaware Water Gap daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

7 25 ec6w W. H. GAZZAM, Agent.

HYGEIA HOUSE, COLLINS' BEACH, DELAWARE, is now open for the reception of guests. This favorite place of resort is beautifully situated at a point on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Take steamer Perry Arch street wharf.

7 10 1m FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor. Post Office address, Deakyneville, Del.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 10 to OCTOBER 1.

Terms, $4·50 per day, or $28·00 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany.

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIN Street, New York, daily, at 5 P. M. Saturdays at P. M. [6 9 2m] CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY, Will receive guests June 23.

Terms $4·00 per day—$25·00 per week.

Please address, J. F. CAKE, 6 9 tuths2m CAPE ISLAND.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, *ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.* Is now open for the reception of Guests. *Music under the direction of Simon Hassler.* Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors, 6 2 3m ATLANTIC CITY, or No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Has been enlarged, repainted, refurnished with new furniture and spring beds, and is now open for the reception of visitors. It is within FIFTY YARDS of the beach. JOHN SMICK, Proprietor. ROBERT L. FURY 7 13 1m

COUNTRY BOARDING. CHESNUT SPRINGS, NEAR WILLOW GROVE AVENUE, (Formerly Hospital Station.) Two communicating rooms vacant. Apply on the premises, or at No 1402 WALNUT Street. 7 23

OPERA GLASSES.

FROM BARDOU & SON, PARIS.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO., JEWELLERS, No. 902 CHESNUT Street, Have Just Opened a Large Invoice of PARTICULARLY FINE OPERA GLASSES, Including every variety of Rock Crystal, Ocular Graduated, Duchesse, and VARIABLE AND NIGHT LENSES. ALSO, [4 4 stu Tourist Glasses and Telescopes.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C. Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES. J. W. SCOTT & CO., 5 27 2rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., 1 12 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

COTTON AND FLAX, SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, Of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to seven feet wide; Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO., No. 108 JONES' Alley

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENRY S. HANNIS & CO. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868. ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845. Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE,

Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQUAL,

Being absolutely the best

FAMILY MACHINE IN THE WORLD,

And intrinsically the cheapest, for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the

S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT, PHILADELPHIA. [5 30 stuthsf

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868. PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS, Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins, OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they may require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS W. F. SCHEIBLE, No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET, 6 18 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

MERRICK & SONS' SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE, Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR, For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. [7 10mwf1y

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, MECHANICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, 8 1 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA, MERRICK & SONS, (ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Asphuwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar-Draining Machines. 6 25

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once command itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON, 1 27 stu th 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "PLANT Dore" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GOLD Lac" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GLORIA" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 6 11 1 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL.—AN INVOICE of the above, for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality, in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

BITTON AND EYELET STUDS in great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 5 1 4p

FINE WATCHES. We keep always on hand an assortment of LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES" Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. FARR & BROTHER, Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc., 11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth. Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

SPECIAL NOTICE. UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868, I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M. G. W. RUSSELL, Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware, No. 22 North SIXTH Street, 5 26 3 PHILADELPHIA.

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 1 11 No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868.

T. P. GALVIN & CO., LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF, *BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS*, (So CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING BOARDING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, RED SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATAC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth3

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street. *ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.* Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices, WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS. Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings. WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS. Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches. BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 13

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1226 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2

DUELS AND DUELISTS.

BY T. B. THORPE.

Thirty-five years ago in the Southwest it was difficult to find one's self in a group of six or eight prominent citizens without soon learning that one or more of them had been an actor in a duel. We have certainly met as many as five persons at a small wedding-party who had thus distinguished themselves, and the coincidence was not thought of except by myself. There were many reasons for this. The country at that time was newly settled and very prosperous. The enterprising, the adventurous, the unscrupulous, all came together on the same level, and soon acquired comparative independence. There were none of the restraints peculiar to long-settled countries. The very necessities of these frontiersmen made them physically brave and reckless. The law laid a light hand upon crime; the lowest order of its development, such as robbery and theft, was punished by Lynch-law, or the criminal escaped. The disagreements among those who held positions as gentlemen, if leading to open rupture, were settled in a street fight or according to the code of the duelist. This "code" unquestionably had its restraining influences; and the fear of its penalties kept within the bounds of good conduct many a man who would otherwise have been an extortioner or a profligate in the community.

It is not our present purpose to add a page to the volumes that have been written in denunciation of the code, for even where dueling has been most popular there has never been any organized voice in its defense. Our object is to notice some of its characteristic developments, and mark the varied phases the custom assumes in different localities and among different peoples.

My first impressions, from casual personal association, regarding gentlemen who had "killed their man," were that the responsibility they had taken upon themselves sat lightly on their consciences; and I began to read the remorseful scenes depicted of the horror-stricken Macbeth and Gloster as the mere chimeras of the poet's brain. It seemed to me that many of the most pleasant people in the community were those who had shed blood. There was a growing consciousness on my part of an irresponsibility in the matter contrary to the teachings of revelation or the assertions of poets and historians; and with this blunting of the keen susceptibilities of the value of life came the consequent indifference to its sacrifice. As time wore on, however, my eyes were gradually opened, and at last I came to the old and most correct conclusion, that the curse of Heaven followed those who had killed their brother in the field.

We have the secret history of the facts of the preliminaries of the remarkable duel that took place between Mr. Randolph and Mr. Clay. Certainly two men more richly endowed by nature never lived, and their concession to the terrible exactions of the dueling code show how almost impossible it is to rise above them. Both gentlemen possessed in the highest degree moral courage; their whole public life affirms this. They differed in political sentiments, and in the mental struggle for supremacy the irritable and eccentric Virginian, unaccustomed to defeat, displayed the conscious weakness of his cause by descending to personal defamation, and to impugning Mr. Clay's honesty of purpose. In the bitter partisanship of the times Mr. Clay's enemies applauded these attacks, and thus encouraged they were continued by Mr. Randolph, until Mr. Clay found farther forbearance impossible. It has been, I think, very justly held by high authorities that the seconds in a duel are more to blame than the principals. They negotiate the preliminaries of the meeting, they coolly load the pistols, they labor under no excitement, are not suffering from feelings of wounded honor; yet it is they who put the instruments of destruction in the hands of persons who are laboring under the intensest mental irritation and physical excitement. Gentlemen of no ordinary social and political position were the seconds of Mr. Randolph; each individual had character enough to have been a peacemaker without the possibility of having his motives impugned. The night before the duel Mr. Randolph's mind was evidently filled with a sense of uneasiness, not of personal danger, but with a suspicion that he had without cause provoked the quarrel. Under this excitement he sent for his second—his adviser and early and dearest friend. He answered the summons, and found Mr. Randolph in a "calm and confiding mood," who opened the conversation with these pathetic words:—

"I am determined to receive without returning Mr. Clay's fire; nothing shall induce me to harm a hair of his head. I will not make his wife a widow or his children orphans. Their tears would be shed over his grave: but when the sod of Virginia rests upon my bosom, there is not in the wide world a person to pay this tribute to mine." And overcome by his feelings, he bent his head upon his hand and gave vent to tears.

Here was true manliness breaking through the trammels of the duelist's code; it was god-like nature speaking out, and rebelling under a barbarous superstition. But while Mr. Randolph was thus melted, thus humanized, his second, his adviser, this "friend of his youth," did not dream of conciliation; he never suggested that possibly Mr. Randolph had been wrong in offering "this enormous and unprovoked insults" upon Mr. Clay, and that now, when passion had subsided and calm reason had assumed its sway, there was a greater and more noble satisfaction to be given than could be tendered on the field. That Mr. Randolph could, without compromising himself as a man, frankly acknowledge the injustice he had rendered the "Great Statesman of the West," and thus not only do an act on which Heaven would smile, but also set an example that would be healthful against the practice of dueling for all coming time.

Fortunately Mr. Clay's bullet missed its mark, and Mr. Randolph fired in the air. Instantly Mr. Clay stepped forward, and with great emotion, said, "I trust in God, my dear sir, you are untouched; after what has occurred I would not harm you for a thousand worlds."

Of what practical effect was this duel? It decided no question of fact touching the honor of either party; it changed no one's opinion respecting the truth or falsehood of Mr. Randolph's charges against Mr. Clay; on the contrary the question at issue remained just where it was before the duel took place, and so must remain to the end of time.

Familiarity with danger breeds contempt of it; and it is this rule that finally makes the bravado. The history of our frontiers affords many instances of men who were for long years desperadoes, and who defied all the laws, human and divine, with seeming impunity; and yet there are examples where individuals raised in the lap of luxury and refinement, and of polished education, inexperienced in the use of deadly weapons, have been suddenly brought in contact with these outlaws, and conquered them on their own fields and in their own bloody and inhuman way. A remarkable instance of this is remembered where a descendant of General Philip Schuyler, who, some thirty years ago, while traveling in the Southwest, was set upon by one of these inhuman fiends. The man's name was Gamble; he had committed innumerable murders, and defied arrest or punishment. He had been repeatedly warned by the constituted authorities of his State, declared an outlaw, and a large reward was then offered for his arrest. Schuyler was a stranger, and at the time was waiting at the village tavern for the mail stage. To loiter away the time, he was with a number of the villagers sitting at a table amusing himself with conversation and indulging at the same time in fits of laughter. Suddenly the party was interrupted by a yell almost as loud as a steam-whistle, which noise was followed by a volley of braggadocio epithets and the general inquiry, "What the people round the table were making all that noise about?"

The parties in the locality turned pale as they recognized the redoubtable Gamble, for they saw there was mischief in his frenzied eye. The outlaw having delivered himself of the opinion that every man present was a sneak and a coward, ended with deliberately discharging a mouthful of tobacco-spittle upon the polished boot of Schuyler, who was the only person in the room who could, by external appearance, be pronounced a gentleman. The rude men who witnessed this congratulated themselves that the blow had fallen upon a helpless traveller, and that in the skirmishing and catastrophe that must follow they could make their escape.

To Schuyler this insult was electrical, and, rising with indignation, he demanded of Gamble (of whose history at the time he knew nothing),

"Did you intentionally spit upon my boot?"

Gamble was speechless with rage and astonishment, and as soon as he could recover the use of his tongue he thundered out:—

"Yes! and I'll do the some for your face next time;" but before he could carry his disgusting threat into execution Schuyler struck the outlaw such a blow in the chest that the ruffian went reeling against the side of the wall. In another instant the parties closed with each other, and a rough-and-tumble fight ensued, in which each party attempted in vain to use their knives. The spectators formed a ring, and looked as coolly on as if it had been a dog-fight. If Gamble was killed, they got clear of the terror of the vicinity; if the stranger, what difference did it make to them?

The fight continued, without seeming damage, until both parties separated for a moment from exhaustion; but as they were about to renew the contest the landlord interfered, and suggested that both men be shut up in a dark room, each armed with a revolver and bowie-knife, and be thus left in a quiet way to fight it out "like gentlemen."

The proposition was received with cheers, and Gamble especially indorsed the proposition. Schuyler was silent, but showed himself to be as resolute and fearless as a tiger. When the duelists were placed on the opposite sides of the room by the landlord, and as he was about to disappear, the bravo said:—

"Major, have a julep ready for me in fifteen minutes." Schuyler said:—

"If I fall, you will find on my person a silver watch and thirty dollars in New York money; bury me decently, and keep what remains above necessary expenses for your trouble."

The landlord then retired and locked the door, the bar-room spectators hanging round the outside, speculating on the result, or betting drinks and small sums of money to back up their opinions. Not a person in that crowd believed that Schuyler stood the slightest possible chance of escaping with his life. These frontiersmen could not believe that a delicately-built, gentlemanly man, with effeminate face and fair hands, could be equal to such an encounter.

Many seconds elapsed before any noise was heard; then followed quick reports of the pistols. It was evident that a deadly struggle was going on, and one of the party seemed to have fallen on the floor. Again a scuffle ensued, and another body fell.

The persons in the bar-room now joined those up stairs, and, headed by the landlord, the "den" was opened. A terrible sight of blood met the eyes of these men. Gamble was already dead, and Schuyler lay on the floor insensible from loss of blood.

Nothing could exceed the care that was bestowed upon Schuyler by his now enthusiastic frontier admirers. They sat by his bedside and watched him as their child. In a few weeks he was perfectly restored to health, and the people of the country round came to thank him for his prowess. It is further stated that, by the advice of his friend the landlord, who refused all remuneration for his hospitality, Schuyler went to the capital of the State and obtained not only the reward set upon the outlaw's life, but also was the recipient of a complimentary dinner from the Governor and other high officials. He even had lucrative and honorable inducements held out to settle permanently in the community. But his experiences in the backwoods were not agreeable, and he returned to his native New York, considering its dangers and temptations preferable to a life in the pine forests of the South.

In this terrible contest Schuyler fell on the first fire of Gamble's pistol. The outlaw repeated his shots until he believed Schuyler was dead. Stooping over his victim to ascertain the truth of his supposition he was thrown off his guard, when Schuyler concentrated all his energies and dealt a mortal blow.

This same thing occurred in a celebrated duel which many years previously took place on a Mississippi river sand-bar, then just above the city of Natchez. Mr. Bowie, who gave his name to the dreaded frontier knife, was one of the principals. On the ground a misunderstanding occurred, and a general fight ensued. Mr. Bowie was shot down, and was left for the moment unnoticed, and was supposed to be dead. Conceiving it probable that his antagonist would come along to dispatch him, he closed his eyes and remained perfectly motionless. As he anticipated, he received the visit. His enemy stooped over his prostrate body, and, to satisfy himself that Bowie was positively dead, reached down his hand to touch Bowie's forehead. In an instant Bowie's gigantic arms enveloped his antagonist's neck, and as quick as thought the wretched man fell dead across the prostrate form of the invincible frontiersman.

As sanguinary as have been our frontier duels, the majority of people will be somewhat surprised to learn that nothing has ever occurred in the wilds of America as thoroughly lawless as are found recorded of European society three centuries ago. Turning to the old times' chronicles we read thus:—

"A certain Italian gentleman of a mighty, able, strong, and vigorous body, by nature fierce, cruel, warlike, and audacious, and in the gladiatory art so superlatively expert and dextrous that all the most skillful masters of fencing of all Italy (which in matter of choice professors in that faculty needed never yet to yield to any nation in the world), betaking himself now, after a great conquest of reputation, he might by such means be suddenly enriched, he projected a course of exchanging the blunt to sharp, and the foils into tucks, and in this resolution, providing a purse full of gold, he travelled along the most especial and considerable parts of Spain, France, the Low Countries, Germany, Poland, Hungary, Greece, Italy, and other places wherever was the greatest probability of encountering with the eagerest and most atrocious duellists. And immediately after his arrival at any city or town that gave apparent likelihood of some one or other champion that would enter the lists and cope with him, he boldly challenged them with sound of trumpet in the chief market-place. At last, returning homeward to his own country loaded with honor and wealth, or rather with the spoil of the gold and reputation of those foreigners with whom he contended, he repaired to the city of Mantua, where the Duke, according to courtesy usually bestowed on him by other princes, gave him a protection and safeguard of his person.

"Having accomplished all this, he published several papers disclosing his designs; he battered on all the chief gates and pillars of the town, and gave all men to understand that his purpose was to challenge in single combat with the rapier any whomsoever of that city or country that durst be so bold as to fight with him. His challenge was not long unanswered, for it so happened that at that very time there were three noted duellists of such highly cried-up valor that all the bravoes of Mantua were content to give way to their domineering, and because of their former victories in the field all three in becoming state lived together at the court of the Duke. The pounding on the gates, the publications, that blowing of trumpets, and bragging generally of the new-comer, roused the professional ire of these three heroes, and they as in duty bound agreed severally to fight this new champion, thereby obtain his money, increase their own glory, and put the intruder out of the way. The idlers and courtiers of the city took great interest in the affair, and lined the barriers with their persons. The contest began by the sound of trumpets, and in three successive fights, coming off in the space of fourteen days, these champions of the honor of Mantua bit the dust."

In the meantime the conquering hero is represented as marching about the streets of Mantua for weeks together without any opposition or contestment, like another Romulus or Marcellus, in triumph. "It is difficult to imagine," says the chronicle, "the lamentable spectacles the city presented, the courtiers and people casting down their faces for shame, not knowing what course to take for the reparation of their honor."

At this critical moment in the history of Mantua the "Admirable Crichton" arrived, and he is represented as being neither able to eat nor drink till he first sent a challenge to the conqueror, appealing to him to repair, with his best sword in his hand, at nine o'clock in the morning of the next day, in presence of the whole court, and in the same place where he had killed "the other three," to show that in the court of Mantua there were as valiant men as he.

The challenge was accepted, and there gathered together the Duke, the Duchess, with all the noblemen, ladies, magnificoes, and all the choicest of both men, women, and maids of the city. The combatants, dressed in shirts and drawers, and without any other apparel, took their places, their rapiers of exact equal length being handed to them by the Duke. At the proper signal, a shot from a great piece of ordnance, the two combatants made their approach to one another. For a while Crichton acted entirely on the defensive, the ladies soon becoming charmed with the sweetness of his countenance, and correspondingly disgusted with the sternness of the other's aspect.

The old chronicles give the exact details of the fight, and dwell at length upon the dexterity and quickness of Crichton, who evidently depended on science to overcome brutal force. Each successive advantage is hailed with joy by the ladies, whose bright eyes flash encouragement upon the champion of Mantua; and as Crichton gains one advantage after another over his rude and vaunting foe—as he forces his rapier with mathematical precision into the breast, arms, and belly of his antagonist, and seems disposed to slowly and by piecemeal render him helpless to the finishing stroke—the sweet Duchess, the fair women, and innocent maids of Mantua wave their jeweled hands and flash encouragement from their sweet eyes; the conquered at last giving up the ghost, ghastly and gory, comforting himself that he could not have died by the hands of a braver man.

[*To be continued.*]

INTERNAL REVENUE.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT Street

CENTRAL DEPOT

No. 103 South FIFTH Street

(One door below Chesnut street).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations prescribed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia, Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed

On $20.....TWO PER CENT
From $20 to $100.....FOUR AND A HALF PER CT
From $100 upwards.....FOUR PER CENT

The Commission is payable in stamps.
All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS, DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, BILL HEADS, Etc., and the best rates of commission allowed.

We have constantly on hand

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS, AND

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET

GIRARD ROW,

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES HANDKERCHIEFS PUFFED, REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS, in every variety.

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

AT TEMPTING PRICES

In every width and quality.

SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,

8 19 GIRARD ROW.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLS.
WHITE DUCKS AND DRILLS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FLAX COLORED DRILLS AND DUCKS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FANCY DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
STRIPED DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
BLOUSE LINENS, SEVERAL COLORS.
PLAIN COLORED LINENS, FOR LADIES TRAVELLING SUITS.
PRINTED SHIRTING LINEN.
LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF LIN GOODS IN THE CITY, SELLING

Less than Jobbers' Prices.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,

9 18 smw NO. 828 ARCH STREET.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

IMPORTERS,

JOBBERS, and

RETAILERS

OFFER

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS

Of Our Late Importations

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW STYLE OF GOODS

FOR LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

ARE NOW RECEIVING ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF CLOAKING CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR [3 23 s

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,

in Grand Ballets, Ethioplan Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

PAINTED PHOTOS.

A NEW THING IN ART.—BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS,

A. S. ROBINSON,

No 9 0 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received a superb collection of

BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS.

They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $4 each.

For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful. 8 16

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Ballell,	George L. Burby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 22

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS

SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.

Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ATWOOD SMITH,

6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan 10-40s	$201,000 00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400 00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210 070 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan	51,000 00
20 000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage six Per Cent. Bonds	28,375 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000 00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000 00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270 00
5,000,300	shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000 00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900 00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value,	$1,102,302 50
Cost, $1089,679 20.		
	Real Estate	86,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135 67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334 36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $976 00; estimated value	3,017 00
Cash in Bank	$103 017 10	
Cash in Drawer	298 52	103,315 62
		$1 507,605 15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William G. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig	James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington	Joshua P. Eyre,
John B. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper,	George W. Bernadou,
William G. Boulton,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
Edward Lafourcade,	J. B. Semple, "
Jacob Riegel,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President,
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893 89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1868
$33,693 22	$350,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5 500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

INSURE AT HOME

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY,

No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 111 S. FOURTH Street,

INCORPORATED 3D MONTH, 22, 1865.

CAPITAL $500,000 PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or on 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.

Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.

Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HAUKER,
	CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL P. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 26

FIRE INSURANCE.

3

JOS. TILLINGHAST. DAVID R. HILT

TILLINGHAST & HILT,

INSURANCE AGENTS, No. 409 WALNUT ST. PHILADA.

No. 409 WALNUT St.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR

Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their

Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,

5 9 PHILADELPHIA.

INSURE AT HOME.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 426 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, - - $500,000
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000

NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other Insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal, and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.

W. E. OWENS, President.
NATHAN HAINES, Secretary. [5 18 2m

BENJ. F. O'BRYON, Surveyor.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. E. Owens,	Arthur Maginnis,
Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence,	Wm. W. Fenner,
Hon. Stephen T. Wilson,	Dr. M. McEwen,
James V. Kirk,	Nathan Haines,
R. C. Worthington,	Thomas Williams,
Wm. R. Cressan,	Howard A. Mickle,
John Sinick,	J. Kemp Bartlett.
Edward N. Grattan,	Chas. K. McDonald.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, . $2,001,266 72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 8 30

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING.

ALBERDYLL, MARX & CO.,

NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. [3 10 mw

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 5 5 fmw6m

TRUSSES.

"BEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1347 CHESNUT street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 3 fwfm

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC.,

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

...ening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1868.

Necessity of Work and Organization. THERE is nothing which a political party being in power has so much to fear as an over-estimate of its own strength. Long continuance in a heavy majority conveys the idea of the permanence of the partisan power which is often both deceptive and destructive. The entire political history of our country proves that it is principally to this overweening confidence that all the great parties owe their ultimate overthrow. The Federalists, the Democrats, and the Whigs have all undergone the same decadence, and all can trace their fall to the same cause. It is well that the Republican party now in the zenith of its power should recognize the fact, and guard against following in the footsteps of its predecessors. In the Senate we now have more than three-fourths of all the members. In the House we have four-fifths. In all human probability we can confidently count on carrying every State in the Union except Maryland, Delaware, and Kentucky. With such vast power as this we are too likely to say to ourselves "Victory is assured; it requires no exertion," and arguing thus let much which should be done pass by unheeded, warnings which should be listened to be slighted, and are awoke in astonishment to find that the victory, so certain and secure, has been a very Bannockburn, and instead of triumph we have received disaster. For such a result we have no one to thank but ourselves. Supine negligence will be the cause, and it is only by letting the victory slip through our fingers that we can possibly avoid winning it. We must literally throw ourselves into the hands of defeat in order to secure it.

With the assurance of an easy triumph, let us see what it is the duty of every earnest Republican to do. There are two ways in which the work of a political campaign can be conducted. The one is the loud and sometimes effective system of vast public meetings, bonfires, fireworks, and processions. These undoubtedly do good. They convey an idea of strength to the popular mind, which is eminently calculated to secure the host of waverers, whose ambition is to be on the successful side. They stir up enthusiasm, and if indulged in a few weeks before the election, attract the attention of those who might otherwise slight the importance of the issue, and cause them to come to the polls. This they do, and if a party has more money than it well knows what to do with, a judicious expenditure of some twenty or thirty thousand dollars in this way would not fail to do it good.

But it is not by bonfires, or fireworks, or processions, or public meetings, that the real secret of success for a party is procured. It is not by general appeals to five thousand men in a mass that conviction is generally brought. It is by the direct, earnest, and personal appeal of well organized and properly disciplined committees. The sub-divisions of the State in various counties, thence into wards, then precincts, and so on down to blocks, is well calculated to promote the most efficient and thorough organization. The machinery of the Republican party is all that could be desired. We have a State Central Committee, a City Executive Committee, a Ward Executive Committee, a Precinct Executive Committee. So that to the most limited sub-division there is a party whose *duty* it is to look after the discipline of the Republican citizens. If these committees all do their duty we have a series of wheels within wheels which, running in perfect harmony, will secure for us an overwhelming triumph. Will not these various committees do their whole duty? The appeal of the Democratic Chairman of the State Committee contains some good advice. It truthfully says that victory can only be won by work, and urges each to personally attend to doing his share towards securing the triumph. We repeat to our friends like advice. Let each precinct Executive Committee add to its members such a number of good Republicans a will enable it to have one at least to every block in the city. Let them work hard, determined, and persistently, and see that every Republican is registered, and that every registered Republican votes. By this means we can gain the entire strength of our party, we can develop all our forces, and bring every one into play. It will require but little effort from each man. Let it be done. Not only will our own men be thus secured, but, also, the fraudulent votes of the Democracy will be prevented, and a complete and glorious victory be ours. Again we urge on all to organize and ork.

Amusements for the People.

THE intense heat of the past few weeks has effectually repressed all attempts on the part of the people to amuse themselves after the ordinary fashion. The theatres have been closed, and even the diminutive ragamuffin whose highest conception of earthly joy is the crunching of peanuts and the screaming of "Hi! hi!" as he leans forward over the iron rail of the topmost tier, has looked upon the barred doors of the temple of mimic art without a murmur. People have sought a refuge from the heat at the seaside, on the mountains, in the country—anywhere and everywhere that promised the slightest relief. Within a few days past, however, the belief that the heat has culminated, and that more tolerable weather is destined to compensate us for the overrunning measure of our summer griefs, has gained a foothold, and the city will gradually resume somewhat of its former busy aspect. And with this change will come a similar change in the diversions of a great number of the people. Extensive preparations for the coming season have filled up the recess at the theatres. The companies have been reorganized, the scenery has been touched up, the properties have been refurbished, and things have been gotten into better shape and trim generally. On Monday evening one of the theatres will again open its doors, its management being fully persuaded that the state of the weather will warrant the experiment. Spectacle and ballet will be the first attractions, but these will in due time give way to other branches of the drama. The other establishments will follow this example in a few weeks, and soon the nightly round of amusement will be under full headway. In addition to the customary assortment o dramas, legitimate, sensational, and spectacular, we are promised more than ordinary attractions in the way of music. The English Opera will probably be the first to visit us and then will come the Italian and the French the latter including that curious medley o song and play termed the *Opera Bouffe*. Among the great lyric artists whose presence is promised us are several who are already well-known to and popular with the people of Philadelphia, as well as some who have not yet appeared in our midst. It is barely possible that among the last named class will be numbered Mad'lle Nillson, the second great gift of Sweden to the musical world. We believe it has been finally settled that Schneider, *the* "Grand Duchess," who has set all Paris and London agog, will not favor us with a visit. We can get along without her, however; for singing is not her strong point, while in certain tricks of the stage, which do not tend to the elevation of the art as much as they do to the demoralization of its devotees, is found the true secret of the great sensation which she has created.

In this connection, we should not omit to say a word to the management of the Chesnut Street Theatre, whoever it is destined to be. The interior of the building should be entirely remodelled. Cold, dreary, desolate, uncomfortable—we could apply all the depreciative adjectives to the building without doing it essential injustice. Until it is refitted in regular amphitheatre style, we doubt whether the establishment, under any management, will prove as attractive to the public and as remunerative to those more directly interested in its success, as are the Walnut and the Arch Street Theatres. There is yet time to accomplish the task, and we hope it will be undertaken.

THE miners' strike in the coal regions is an event of no ordinary importance, on account of its effect in reducing the production of one of the great staples of the State, with a corresponding reduction in the receipts for freight of railway and canal companies, and the possibility that, if the strike is continued for a long period, the price of coal in the cities may again become very high. There is, at present, apparently little danger of any extraordinary increase in the price of coal, on account of the fact that production has, for the last few years, far exceeded the demand, but if enhanced prices prevail anywhere their pressure will no doubt be felt in Philadelphia, because in one of our main sources of supply, the Schuylkill district, the reign of the strikers has been absolute, and in the other, the Lehigh district, work has been suspended in many collieries. In Luzerne county the strikers exercised only a partial and temporary influence, which did not seriously affect production as the Lackawanna basin has continuously sent large quantities of coal to market during the last month. In the Lehigh district, at last advices, a number of collieries had resumed operations, but no assurance has yet been given of the restoration of the normal condition of coal mining industry in Schuylkill county.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT has been prorogued, and in the speech made by the Queen she thanks the Commons, among other things, for the passage of the bill for the purchase of the telegraph wires throughout the kingdom. In the United States a much greater necessity exists for the adoption of a similar policy, and it is to be regretted that the bill introduced into Congress to establish an experimental line between Washington and New York was defeated. In an age when private business firms establish long telegraphic lines in this country, and when nearly all European nations thoroughly combine their telegraphic and postal systems, it is mortifying that a well-devised attempt to ascertain the practicability of a similar system in this country should have been defeated. We trust Mr. Washburne will renew his efforts until they are finally crowned with success.

THE cry of the Democratic party in 1864 was that "the war is a failure," or "let us have peace," even at the sacrifice of the interests and the honor of the nation. The Republicans at that period united in demanding a vigorous prosecution of the contest against the Rebellion. In 1868 the motto of the Republicans is "let us have peace," while the Democrats are supporting doctrines which, if carried out, would inevitably cause another war. The Democracy have gained the unenviable distinction of being peace men in time of war, and war men in time of peace.

THE CUBAN TAXES.—The Bank of Spain, of Havana, having made a contract with the Treasury Department of Cuba for the collection of all the taxes of the island during the present fiscal year, the Board of Directors has under consideration the system of collection by means of "farming out," and calls for proposals from individuals, companies, and corporations, with a view of ascertaining, after examination of them, whether such a system is practicable.

"THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," which was chartered by an act of Congress, passed just previous to the recent adjournment, has already gotten into working order, having organized by the selection of a Board of officers and directors, composed of the most responsible and trustworthy business men of Washington, Philadelphia, and New York, C. H. Clark, of this city, being President, and Jay Cooke Chairman of the Executive and Finance Committee. The Company has the chartered privilege of establishing branch offices at such points as the Directors may select. They have determined upon Philadelphia as the most available place, and the two offices in this city and Washington will be the only ones established, although regular agencies will be opened in leading cities of the country. The Philadelphia office will be located in the new building of the First National Bank, on Chesnut street, above Third, the general agents of the Company for this city being the banking firm of E. W. Clark & Co., one of our oldest and most trustworthy.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE GOSPEL FOR THE PEOPLE.—Philadelphia Tract and Missionary Society, organized September, 1827. Office No. 1334 CHESNUT Street, 218th Union Meeting, at Millestown Baptist Church, SUNDAY MORNING 2d instant, at 10½ o'clock. Public invited. Open air meeting at Crescentville, at 4 o'clock. *

RIGHT REV. DR. WILLIAM O'HARA, Bishop of Scranton, will celebrate Pontifical High Mass in ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, WILLING'S Alley, on To-morrow (Sunday), at 10½ o'clock in honor of S. Ignatius Loyola, Founder of the Society of Jesuits. *

REV. THEODORE STEVENS will preach in TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race, To-Morrow, 10½ A. M. Communion at 5 P. M. No service in the evening. Strangers particularly invited. 1t*

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.—Union Prayer Meeting This Evening, at 8 o'clock. Bible Study every Thursday Evening. All are cordially invited.

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of BROAD and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., by the pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, D. D. Strangers are welcome. *

THE SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of BROAD and PENN SQUARE, will be open To-morrow morning. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock. *

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Services during the month of August at 10½ A. M. *

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, CHERRY Street, above Twentieth.—Service To-morrow Morning, at 10½ o'clock. 1t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SHAKESPEARE ON PHALON, THE originator of the "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief:—

"Now is the winter of our discontent,
Made glorious summer by this son of York."

Sold by all druggists. 1t

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to

Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, No. 208 SEVENTH Street, JULY 31, 1868.

NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, held this day, it was

Resolved, That the price of Gas consumed on and after August 1, 1868, be advanced to $2 25 per 100 cubic feet subject to the United States tax of 25 cents per 1000, with an additional charge of five per cent. if not paid within five days.

This increase in the price of gas is owing to the Trustees being compelled to advance the wages of the employés of the Department to such a figure as to amount in the aggregate for one year to $1,019,139, while the advance in the price of gas based on the private consumption of the year 1867, amounts to $103,136 85.

THOMAS R. BROWN,
Engineer.

8 1 2t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

5 28 tO1

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

6 26 2m

THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

A dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the above Companies, clear of United States tax, will be payable on and after August 1st, 1868 at No. 111 LIBERTY Street, New York, or No. 216 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, to the Stockholders of July 15, 1868.

RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

Princeton, July 20, 1868. 7 21 12t

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CAMDEN, N. J., July 23, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company clear of United States tax, payable on and after AUGUST 3, 1868, to the stockholders of this date, at the office of the Company in Camden.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the date hereof until TUESDAY, August 4, 1868.

GEORGE J. ROBBINS,
Treasurer.

7 24 8t

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, clear of taxes; out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after August 1st proximo to which time the Transfer Books will remain closed.

7 22 16t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

CAMDEN AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMBOAT FERRY COMPANY.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 24, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of United States tax, payable on and after the 1st of August, at the Office of the Company, in Camden.

7 29 4t* W. H. GATZMER, Treasurer.

HOLLOWAY'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER produces a glow and exhilaration equal to fine wine or brandy, but without their intoxicating effect. It does not irritate the stomach like the others, that contain Cayenne pepper, but its effects are diffused through the whole system, equalizing the circulation. It is thus that it cures Chills Colic, Cholera-morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. Holloway's is the only pure Essence of Jamaica Ginger in the market and is double the strength of all others sold. Fifty cents per bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 ARCH Street.

7 25

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND—Vertical Railways; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe.

6 2 tu th s 3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE Confections, for Tourists and for the Sea-side.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 MARKET Street.

3 1m 4p

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 14§

CLOTHING.

THE GREAT BIG TENNESSEE SNAKE!

Some horribly big accounts we see,
Of a monstrous snake in Tennessee.

Fifty feet and some inches long,
A foot or two thick and awfully strong.

This monstrous snake had terrible eyes,
Of rather alarming style and size.

The neighbors followed him, till they found
The place where he lived—a hole in the ground.

They built at the hole a sort of a cage,
To trap the beast in his furious rage.

But the gay old snake just laughed in his sleeve;
While they waited, he quietly took his leave.

He kept them standing there all that day,
And slyly slipped out another way.

And we close our ears to tales like those,
To hear about ROCKHILL & WILSON'S clothes.

Cool and thin, for the month of July,
You'd better come, hurry along, and buy.

Never in your life had you such splendid opportunities for getting the most ELEGANT SUMMER CLOTHING at the most ridiculously low prices.

Let the people of Tennessee run after their great snake if they choose, and wear their clothes out in trying to catch him.

But we will keep cool in the new, cheap, and beautifully fitting garments which we buy at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

GREAT BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET

4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK CRANELLO

TAILOR,

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,

(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,

JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,

ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

DRY GOODS.

THE "BEE-HIVE"

DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 920 CHESNUT Street,

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

CLOSING OUT SALES

TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL STOCK.

Bargains for 15 Days.

FINAL REDUCTIONS.

Having completed our semi-annual Stock Taking, we have

MARKED DOWN

THE WHOLE OF OUR

SUMMER STOCK

To close the season's sales and make room

FOR FALL ARRIVALS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

THE BEE-HIVE,

No. 920 CHESNUT Street,

1 18 tuths4p PHILADELPHIA.

EXCURSIONS.

A SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN FOR THE PHILADELPHIA FIRE DEPARTMENT AND ITS FRIENDS, TO AND FROM CAPE MAY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5.

Tickets $2. Children half-price. Grand Hop in the afternoon.

THE PRIZE HORNS AND BADGE can be seen at Pitcher's No. 806 Chesnut street. The last boat leaves MARKET STREET WHARF at 6 A. M.

Tickets can be procured of the officers of all the Fire Companies, and at Market Street Ferry on the morning of the Excursion. 7 31 4trp

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS AT $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·50, $2; Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1, $1 25, and upwards. At DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. [7 1 2m

INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets. Instruction will be resumed September 7. New Pupils received on and after August 17. 8 1 8 15

STUBBS' FCB XX

Will cure the DYSPEPSIA,
PURIFY THE BLOOD,
RENOVATE THE SYSTEM.

Principal Depot, No. 2414 FRANKFORD ROAD.

For sale at all the Drug Stores in the city. 15 1m

FOR CAPE MAY ON SATURDAY, August 1.—The fine new steamer, LADY OF THE LAKE, will leave Pier 19, above VINE Street, on SATURDAY at 9 15 A. M., and returning leave Cape May on MONDAY.

Excursion Tickets $3, including carriage hire.

Each way, $2·25, including carriage hire. 7 30 3t

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 5§5p

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA,

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

DIRECTORS.

JAY COOKE.....Philadelphia,
C. H. CLARK.....Philadelphia,
F. RATCHFORD STARR.....Philadelphia,
WM. G. MOORHEAD.....Philadelphia,
GEORGE F. TYLER.....Philadelphia,
J. HINCKLEY CLARK.....Philadelphia,
E. A. ROLLINS.....Washington, D. C.,
HENRY D. COOKE.....Washington, D. C.,
WM. E. CHANDLER.....Washington, D. C.,
JOHN D. DEFREES.....Washington, D. C.,
EDWARD DODGE.....New York,
H. C. FAHNESTOCK.....New York.

OFFICERS.

C. H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President,
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President,
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee,
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary,
E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Sec'y.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director,
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington,
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief Medical Department U. S. N. Washington,
D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington.

SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY.

Hon. WM. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.

This Company, National in its character, offers, by reason of its Large Capital, Low Rates of Premium, and New Tables, the most desirable means of insuring life yet presented to the public.

The rates of premium, being largely reduced, are made as favorable to the Insurers as those of the best Mutual Companies, and avoid all the complications and uncertainties of Notes, Dividends, and the misunderstandings which the latter are so apt to cause the Policy-Holder.

Several new and attractive tables are now presented which need only to be understood, to prove acceptable to the public, such as the INCOME-PRODUCING POLICY and RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policy-holder not only secures a life insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, *an annual income equal to ten per cent.* (10 *per cent.*) *of the par of his policy.* In the latter, the Company agrees *to return to the assured the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy.*

The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company.

Circulars, Pamphlets, and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company in this city, or to its General Agents.

General Agents of the Company.

JAY COOKE & CO., New York,
For New York State and Northern New Jersey.

E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia,
For Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.,
For Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, District of Columbia, and West Virginia.

J. A. ELLIS & CO., Chicago, Ill.,
For Illinois and Wisconsin.

Hon. STEPHEN MILLER, St. Paul,
8 1 tf4p For Minnesota.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 35 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,

GENERAL AGENTS

FOR THE

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

FOR THE

States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation Chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

And is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

No. 35 South THIRD Street,

8 1 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

COMMERCIAL LIST.

PREPARE FOR THE FALL TRADE.

ADVERTISE IN

THE COMMERCIAL LIST

AND

PRICE CURRENT.

TWENTY-FIVE REASONS

WHY EVERY

MERCHANT,

FINANCIER,

STOREKEEPER,

MANUFACTURER,

AND

CLERK

SHOULD READ AND ADVERTISE

IN THE

COMMERCIAL LIST

AND

PRICE CURRENT.

1. It is strictly a Commercial Paper.
2. It contains reliable Market Reports.
3. It contains the Arrivals and Clearances.
4. It contains the Imports and Exports.
5. It contains more Financial News than all the other daily or weekly papers.
6. It contains the best Ship News.
7. It contains a list of all vessels in Port.
8. It contains a list of all vessels on the way to this Port.
9. It contains a list of all vessels loading for this Port.
10. It makes a specialty of all Commercial News.
11. It makes a specialty of all Oil News.
12. It makes a specialty of all Gold and Silver Mining News.
13. It has special Marine Reporters.
14. It has racy Local and Biographical Sketches.
15. It has spicy Editorials on Commercial Topics.
16. It has two columns of reliable Quotations.
17. It has a faithful report of the Petroleum Trade.
18. It contains OFFICIAL STATEMENTS of the condition of the Banks.
19. It contains the Annual Reports of all the Railroad Companies.
20. It contains the Annual Reports of the Insurance Companies.
21. It contains several columns of Commercial Items condensed from original sources.
22. It contains a list of the BANKRUPTS, the names and the amount due each creditor.
23. It contains Sketches which instruct and amuse the clerks.
24. It is not a partisan paper.
25. IT IS ONE OF THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUMS IN THE WORLD!

Published Every Saturday

BY

WINSLOW & SON,

No. 241 DOCK STREET,

8 1 5 9 5 19 4t4p PHILADELPHIA.

NEW YORKISMS.

From our own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1, 1868.

Nearly two weeks have elapsed since a gentleman named Spicer sent for a Seidlitz powder, upon swallowing which he died within a quarter of an hour. Neither a coroner's jury nor a post-mortem examination has yet elicited any information that is altogether satisfactory and conclusive. The testimony of the principal witnesses is mutually confusing, if not downright contradictory. The physician who was called in declared the powder Mr. Spicer swallowed contained 25 grains of arsenic; the druggist's clerk, who was arrested, takes his oath that at least half a hundred powders were sold identical in the mode of their prescription, and in the place from which they were taken, with the one sold to the unfortunate man's servant. George Spicer, brother to the deceased, says the latter had for some time past exhibited symptoms of probable insanity, and that he had once been laboring under extreme melancholy. Mrs. Spicer's account of her husband during the day preceding his death represents him under circumstances which render it not impossible for him to have died voluntarily by his own hand. At least three of these statements are in opposition to one another, and probably nothing more will transpire about the affair than is known at present.

The funny though painful accident which happened the other evening to Monsieur Aujac, the accomplished and favorite tenor of "Barbe Bleue," has already become a subject of newspaper paragraph, but perhaps you may not have heard all the particulars. In the *role* of *Barbe Bleue* it becomes necessary for Monsieur Aujac—or at least he *thinks* it becomes necessary for him—to wear an immense beard, which, by being disposed in an artistically homicidal manner, is greatly expressive of *Blue Beard's* remorseful and murderous purpose. Tinctured with verdigris properly intermingled with modifying chemicals, the *tout ensemble* is sufficiently frightful for all stage purposes. On Tuesday evening Monsieur Aujac appeared in this make up for the eighth time. Hitherto he had experienced no inconvenience—except from the perspiration promoted by so near a propinquity to the footlights—but on this particular evening the poisonous voice of the verdigris began to make itself heard, and the subtle particles, insinuating themselves into the pores of his skin, caused him great pain and an almost insupportable sensation of sickness. Next to soldiers and firemen, *artistes* are in some things the greatest heroes. Aujac proved himself one. He rose with the occasion and the curtain, and it was only when that drapery fell for the third time, and the fourth act was to be commenced, that his powers of endurance refused to last longer, and Mr. Bateman coming forward made the necessary explanations and apologies. A physician was called in, and the personic *Blue Beard* was removed to his hotel, a martyr to his devotion to an artistic make-up. A couple of evenings saw him out again, and I am sure the public thinks none the less of his voice because he thought so much of his verdigris.

Do you know that electricity and electricians, as medical agents and operators, are beginning to make themselves known here as well as in Boston, in spite of the intense opposition of those physicians who class themselves as belonging to the only recognized legitimate schools? For the last sixteen years, electricity, as a therapeutic agent, has been slowly growing into use, and now the handsomest and most expensive neighborhoods are studded with electrical establishments, which must do an exceedingly good business to defray the enormous rents. I do not undertake to espouse the cause too strongly, for I know perhaps little enough about it; but I have seen enough of its professors to believe they rise above the standard of quacks and do a good deal of conscientious hard work with the majority of their patients. Their plan is to use no medicine at all, believing as they do that medicine does not act directly upon the system, but only at second hand, by disturbing what they term the "polarities." Neither is the life of one of these electricians particularly easy. He has to do a good deal of muscular work, which is a very strong contrast to the inert suavity of the legitimates, who spend half their working hours in writing prescriptions, and the other half in giving them. I have before me a well authenticated case, which I might particularize more closely if I chose, of one well educated physician of the old school, who, after having been converted to electricity as a therapeutic agent, and practising it with success for several years deliberately sold off his baths and his batteries, and went back to pills and powders again. "Why?" he was asked. "What is the reason of this apostacy?" "It is too hard work," was the reply. "This rubbing people down, and sponging and bathing them thirteen hours out of the twenty-four is too hard work. I believe in electricity. I believe it is the best and most universal remedy under heaven; but it's too hard work. All I have to do, now that I have gone back to my old practice, is to drive about five or six hours each day, and write prescriptions in my study the rest of the time." Well, it was very candid in him, at least, to make the acknowledgment. Better people than he have in their time preferred cash to conscience, and found that the more they lost of the one the more they gained of the other. In Boston I see there has been a great advance during the last year or two in the therapeutic use of electricity, and, indeed, my experience informs me that it would take a more than ordinary dose of lightning to brighten one's wits after bewildering them by endeavoring, for the first time, to thread, unguided, the tangled streets of the Hub.

Among the numerous importunities with which the passer along Broadway is beset, is the having thrust into his hands little two-inch long and one-inch wide cards, printed with the information that they are "good for twenty-five cents or seventy-five cents worth of ferrotypes, made and finished in ten minutes." The rush to these galleries is principally on Sundays, when the kind of people who throng to Hoboken and Coney Island for pleasure, flock to these dens in quest of cheap ferrotypes. Dens they more properly deserve to be called than any thing else, for photographs and ferrotypes can be taken there in all degrees of disrobement by the sitters, and the quickness and cheapness of the institution cause it to be greatly in vogue with abandoned youth of both sexes. Of course there are exceptions among the galleries and their proprietors, as there are exceptions among the people who go there. But he who is intent on procuring a large measure of puriency, at an extremely low rate, may safely cherish for reference one of these cards that are poked at him by street-boys.

For the last few days clouds of mosquitoes have swept over the city, such as we are not often blessed with from the Jersey shores. They have been blown in what might be called "biting" breezes, in at open windows, at every hour of the night and day, and packed stages and cars have shown opposing lines of faces bubbling over with mosquito bites, and the rosy excrescences left by them. For once the mosquitoes have shared with the thermometer the honors of conversation; and at the present moment the hand that guides this pen is being pricked in the sides of its intent by the indefatigability of at least a dozen of those microscopic vampires.

Meanwhile a murder, a suicide, a car accident, a wife-beating case, and two or three assault and battery sensations have helped to fill up the week's iniquities. The Chinese embassy, so to speak, is playing a star engagement at the Westminster Hotel; but, like the other amusements, fails to draw crowded houses. The Montgomery Light Guard got up a competition affair on Thursday afternoon, with Company E, of the 12th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., but so many invitations were issued to people who, by crowding the best spots in the parade grounds, proved that they had no business to be invited at all, that thousands of the better disposed observers left before the evolutions were over; so that, taking it altogether, the drill cannot be regarded as other than a conspicuous failure.

The *Tribune* is sedulously striving, through its accomplished and devoted dramatic critic, to revive an interest in the legitimate drama. Mr. William Winter, more affectionately known among his *confreres* as "Willie Winter," is taking advantage of the occasional newspaper vacuums, caused by the dull season, to write a number of fugitive essays on the present condition and requirements of the stage. Some months ago a once prominent *maestro* remarked to me that that writer was too much on the "æsthetic." The speaker did not follow up the epithet with any course of argument or reflection, but returned to it twice in the course of three minutes, with the pertinacity of a man who feels morally convinced that he has administered a clincher. I, therefore, do not know what peculiar importance was attached to the epithet, but I *do* know that Mr. Winter's devotion to whatever is best in dramatic art is slowly and surely effecting a change in public opinion, which will probably reach its culmination about the date of the opening of Edwin Booth's theatre here next fall.

ALI BABA.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ALPACA and Drap d'Ete Sack Coats.
Linen and Duck Sack Coats, white and colored.
Light Cassimere, Drap d'Ete and Linen Vests.
Light Cassimere and Linen Pants, large assortment.
Linen Dusters, all shades.

Every variety of Clothing suited to the season for Men, Youths, Boys, and Children, new, fresh, and fashionable, replenished daily, and selling at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled, and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 606 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

EASY POLISH! LASTING POLISH! BRILLIANT POLISH!—A polish that *costs nothing*, as each box costing 25 cents saves *more* than 25 cents' worth of boots. This is the new boot polish brought out by J. B. Dobbins, proprietor of the celebrated Electric Soap (whose immense works are located at Sixth street and Germantown avenue). His new Polish will soon have a world-wide reputation. Mr. Dobbins makes it a rule to offer no new thing that is not *superior to all rivals*. This accounts for his great success. His new Blacking would have been in the market months ago, but for the fact that he was determined to bring it to absolute perfection before offering it, which he has at last accomplished through a series of the most thorough and scientific chemical experiments. For this reason the Blacking will undoubtedly have a great demand "from the word *go*." Dealers will act wisely by supplying themselves with it at once, as Dobbins is bound to revolutionize the boot-polish world in his usual quick style, by thundering his great invention at the gates of public opinion through bill posters and the power of the public Press. All hail to the wonderful new Polish! What a relief to the thousands of young men who have hitherto lamented the short-lived shine of their polished boots. Verily the world moves.

THE GREAT TRIAL OF SEWING MACHINES!—The grandest in the world! The judges, the whole world. Trial of fifteen years' duration. The Wheeler and Wilson the champion in the grand trial. Daily use throughout the world where only true merit gains favor, and superiority wins the race, the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine stands triumphantly the Champion, by the verdict of the people, as shown by the number manufactured and sold by the several Sewing Machine Companies, from the start up to the time of the expiration of the Howe Patent, September 10, 1867.

THE WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 300,000.

Singer Manufacturing Company, 202,000; Grover & Baker S. M. Company, 145,000; Wilcox & Gibbs S. M. Company, 67,000; Howe Machine Company, 68,000; Florence Sewing Machine Company, 35,000; Empire Sewing Machine Company, 14,000; Weed Sewing Machine Company, 7000.

G. & B.—These are the initials of the most honored firm in America—Messrs. Grover & Baker, proprietors and manufacturers of the world-renowned Sewing Machines which bear their name. These machines have done more to revolutionize home economy in the way of saving labor and promoting health, than any other in existence, and their adoption in families seems destined to become universal, judging from the fact that even at this exceedingly dull season the warerooms of the company in this city, No 730 Chesnut street, are daily thronged with customers. In fact, so busy has the agent's force been kept in receiving and filling orders that they have been unable up to this time to leave the city for a single day. The mechanism of these instruments is worthy of the world-wide homage it is receiving. Everybody should see them in operation.

LORETTO SPRINGS are situated on the summit of the Alleghany, in Cambria county. For those desiring a healthful summer resort this is the place. The hotel is kept by Mr. John McIntosh, in the most admirable manner. The rooms are large and airy, and always supplied with fresh cold spring-water, which is seldom found at watering places. The Ebensburg branch railroad from Cresson carries visitors to Kaylor's Station, two miles from the Springs, and carriages await them there.

ONE newspaper writer gives the following receipt for giving brilliancy to the eyes:—"Shut them early at night and open them early in the morning," and we would add, for brilliancy in gentlemen's apparel, "Shut your eyes to all so-called bargains in low-priced Clothing, and open them to what is really cheap, because good," and secure such by visiting Charles Stokes & Co Clothing House, under the Continental.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

CARPET UPHOLSTERING done promptly at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

UPHOLSTERY PRICES reduced at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, at No. 107 S. Third street, is the place to find all kinds of reading matter. He keeps on hand a constant supply of all the periodicals, magazines, pictorials, fashion plates, and every description of light reading. If he does not have what you desire, he will send for it. If you wish the New York papers Trenwith's is the place to obtain them, as he has perfected arrangements whereby he receives them long before the regular mails arrive.

LOTS OF ALPACA SACKS.
Lots of Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Dusters,
Lots of Duck Sacks,
Lots of White Vests,
Lots of Linen Pants and Vests,
All fresh and very nice.
☞ *Alpacas from* $2½ *to* $8.
☞ *Linens from* $1 50 *to* $4, *etc. etc.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. Corner of Sixth and Market streets.
☞ *A good lot of Clergymen's Long Sacks.*

MARRIED.

DAVIS—WOOD.—On May 31, 1868, by Rev. Samuel Durborow, Pastor of the Church of the Evangelists, Mr. EDWIN W. DAVIS to Miss JOSEPHINE WOOD, all of this city.

MURPHINS—MILLIS.—On the 30th ultimo, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Mr. G. TOWNSEND MURPHINS to Miss JULIA, youngest daughter of the late Abram P. Millis.

DIED.

ACKLEY.—At Camden, N. J., on the evening of the 29th instant, MARY F. ACKLEY, widow of the late Thomas Ackley.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 526 Market street, Camden, on Monday morning next at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

BECKER.—On the 30th instant, CHARLES E. BECKER, at his late residence, Nos. 441 and 443 N. Ninth street, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Empire Lodge No. 104, I. O. of O. F., and Crystal Fount Lodge, No. 17, K. of P., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, August 2.

COURTNEY.—At Germantown, July 31, CLARENCE, infant son of James A. and Mary W. Courtney.

CREAMER.—On the 29th inst., FRANCES EMMA, wife of Isaac Creamer, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family also Mount Olive Lodge of Masonic Ladies, No. 10, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1029 Marlborough street, on Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

DAVIS.—On the 31st ultimo, AMELIA DAVIS, widow of the late Benjamin Davis.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Amos Ellis, No. 1512 N. Broad street, on Monday, the 3d instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

GALLAGHER.—July 31, ELIZA HARROD GALLAGHER, eldest daughter of William B. and Rebecca Gallagher, in the 6th year of her age.

GIHON.—During the early morning of July 30, after a painful and protracted illness, Mrs. MARY JANE GIHON, wife of Dr. John H. Gihon.

The funeral will proceed from the residence of her son, John L. Gihon, No. 1024 Chesnut street, at 4 o'clock the afternoon of Sunday, August 2. Her friends are invited to attend.

GRAHAM.—On Friday night, the 31st ultimo, Mrs. MARY J. GRAHAM, wife of David Graham.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, N. E. corner of Seventeenth and Arch streets, on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

SULLIVAN.—On the morning of August 1, MARY, infant daughter of William T. and Mary Sullivan.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States* 6 19

HOLLOWAY'S CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

PREPARED BY

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 ARCH STREET,
7 8 PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE, THE beautiful GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE, On CHURCH LANE, third house east of railroad, with every convenience, ample grounds, stone stable, etc. For sale low to a cash payer. Apply No. 127 CHESNUT Street, second floor. 7 28 tuths6t

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

6 24 tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

OFFICES TO LET—SECOND AND THIRD STORY ROOMS, THIRD Street, above Chesnut. RICHARDSON & TANNEY, 7 31 3t* No. 206 South FOURTH Street.

MARKET STREET STORE TO LET.—The STORE No. 421 MARKET Street, TO LET. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises. 1t*

WANTS.

WANTED—AT ATLANTIC CITY.—Wanted to Rent at Atlantic City a FURNISHED COTTAGE for the months of August and September. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, location, etc., "Cottage," Inquirer Office, Philadelphia. 7 31 3trp

$10 WILL BE PAID FOR INFORMATION of a suitable dwelling. Northwestern part of city. Rent $200. Possession before September. Apply No. 505 MINOR Street. 1t*

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS AT SEVEN DOLLARS AND UPWARDS. WATER COOLERS, CLOTHES-WRINGERS AND WASHERS, and a general variety of HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

B. A. WILDMAN & BRO.,
28 tuths5p Depot, No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN St.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 228 N. NINTH Street and No. 706 RACE Street. 7 23 5p

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

BUY COUPONS OF

GOVERNMENT BONDS

AT SAME PRICE AS GOLD.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE POPULAR LOANS

Central and Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

COUPONS OF THESE BONDS CASHED AT OUR OFFICE.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 South THIRD Street,
7 10 PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS

OF THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF

The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co.,

Paid at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,
6 11 tf PHILADELPHIA.

Who have the Pacific Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

New Descriptive Pamphlets, with Map, furnished without charge, on application.

A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

A LIMITED AMOUNT

OF THE

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds

OF THE

ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.

FOR SALE BELOW PAR,

Bearing interest from JULY 1, 1868,

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,
No. 48 South THIRD Street,
7 29 29t PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 8 3m

GLENDINNING & DAVIS.

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET

Stock and Gold Brokers.

QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND. 6 8 6p

R. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

CITY OF PITTSBURG WATER WORK SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

FOR SALE BY

WHELEN BROTHERS,
No. 105 South THIRD Street.

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP,
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP,

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. [6 29 3m4p

FINANCIAL.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

POPULAR LOANS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 102,

And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 103,

And Accrued Interest.

Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

Full Reports, Maps, Etc., furnished upon application.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,

PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1868.

Notice to Shareholders.

Persons holding receipts for subscription to NEW STOCK, dated PRIOR to July 23, are hereby notified that Certificates will be ready for delivery on and after 4th instant.

Certificates for receipts dated July 23 to 30 inclusive will be ready for delivery on and after 14th instant.

THOS T. FIRTH,
8 1 3t TREASURER.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

DIAMONDS,
EMERALDS,
RUBIES,
SAPPHIRES,
PEARLS,
BAILEY & CO.,
CHESNUT STREET,
819.

1 2 tuths]

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 6rptuths Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

PRESERVED PRAIRIE GAME AND POTTED MEATS,

For Lunch, for Travelling, for Fishing Parties, for any parties leaving home.

ALSO,

WINES, BRANDIES, AND CORDIALS,

Of every description.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

Importers of fine Groceries, Wines, Brandies and Cordials,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
6 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

40 CENTS.—THE BEST ROASTED COFFEE ever sold in Philadelphia, at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—GOOD STRONG ROASTED COFFEE at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

55 CENTS.—JAVA COFFEE, IN LARGE Government sacks at WILSON'S.

ENGLISH CHICKORY, FOR MAKING Coffee rich and strong. For sale at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street.

80 CENTS PER POUND.—GOOD STRONG BLACK TEA, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

ORANGE PEKOE AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No 236 CHESNUT Street.

SIFTINGS FROM THE BEST TEAS IN THE CITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S. [6 18 tuths3m

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street.
First door above Chesnut street. 6 9]

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

WONDERFUL

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
ASTHMA.

Certificates from Thousands, Including following near at Home.

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

USED INWARDLY ONLY.

Warranted to Cure in a Limited Specified Quantity or Money Refunded.

Warranted to contain no Minerals or Metals nor anything injurious to the Human System

VERY PLEASANT AND AGREEABLE TO TAKE.

ITS CURES ARE POSITIVELY WONDERFUL.

In order to convince the most skeptical Sufferers that Rheumatism, Neuralgia Gout, and Asthma can be cured, a written Legal Guarantee is given, setting forth the exact specified quantity warranted to cure his or her case, or the money to be refunded.

Dr. J. P. Fitler on Rheumatism.

It is a conceded fact that no physician or medicine in the world can, combined, produce the thousands of certificates from cures as can be shown by Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy, which presents the strongest, best, and most convincing evidence of its infallible power over Rheumatism, in the names of cures from among our most prominent citizens. It is purely vegetable, pleasant, and unlaborious.

Rheumatism—A Physician Cured.

I, Doctor Walton, No. 154 N. Seventh street, do publicly announce, that after fruitless efforts to remove Rheumatism, from which I have suffered ten years, I tried Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, and am completely cured. I have no hesitation in recommending it to my brother physicians for general use, as being the most important discovery of the present time in the science of medicine. Depot, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street. Warranted to cure.

Rheumatism—Another Great Cure.

Dr. Fitler:—For years I suffered terribly with Chronic Rheumatism; I had the best physicians; they could do nothing for me; I tried every advertised medicine without effect; became thoroughly helpless, requiring several persons to move me. Hearing that you were a regular physician I obtained your Rheumatic Remedy, and after taking several bottles have been cured. It is truly the greatest blessing I have found in this world. SAMUEL COHEN,
No. 240 North Eighth street.

Rheumatism—His Honor, Ald. Comly,

Of Frankford, says:—"I was cured one year ago by Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy; it is a reliable medicine, and to everybody suffering I heartily recommend it." Depot, No. 29 S. FOURTH street.

Certificate from a Cured Rheumatic.

To Dr. Fitler, No. 29 S. Fourth street—Dear Sir:—My antipathy to advertising a blessing to humanity is now overcome. Your great medicine will immortalize you. When I look back thirty years upon the thousands suffering with that painful disease, Rheumatism or Neuralgia, with little relief, and no cure from the many articles with which they have been duped, I desire you to announce to the public that I, a cured sufferer, giving up all hope, invite all to try and certainly be cured by your wonderful and harmless medicine, E. A. DAUGHERTY,
No. 209 N. Ninth street, Camden.

I Was Cured of Rheumatism

by Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy after spending a large sum in the different treatments unsuccessfully. I candidly say to all suffering, Accept Dr. Fitler's conditions that he will cure you in a certain number of bottles or return the money. You are then safe, and run no risk. His medicine is no humbug, and my case was of the worst chronic order. HON. JUDGE LEE, Camden, N. J.

Don't Suffer with Rheumatism.

Dr. Fitler:—My duty to you and the public compels me to state that after giving up all hope of ever being cured of Rheumatism, and pronounced incurable by prominent physicians, I tried with reluctance your medicine. It has positively cured me—a result I hardly expected. To all persons who have been imposed upon and given up all hope, I recommend it. MRS. J. HOLMES GROVER,
No. 1722 N. Twenty-second street.

A Great Neuralgia Cure.

Mrs. Keeley, Ridge Road below Poplar street, states that she suffered 20 years with Neuralgia. She begs all sufferers to use, at her solicitation, Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy, infallible in all cases of Neuralgia in head or body.

Asthma—An Important Certificate.

Dr. Fitler:—Your wonderful Rheumatic Remedy has cured me of the Asthma. I gave up all hope long ago of ever being cured. I have done every thing for it ever heard of. Every sufferer should use your medicine. DIONYSIUS TAYLOR,
No. 405 Taylor Street, Nineteenth Ward.

Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy

Is legally warranted to cure in a stated quantity or money refunded. Prepared No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH Street.

The Treatment of Rheumatism.

This peculiar disease has received the special attention of Dr. J. P. Fitler for many years.

Dr. Fitler a Regular Graduate of 1833,

Of University of Pennsylvania, has made the treatment of Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Gout a specialty.

Dr. Fitler Consults Free of Charge,

Daily, from 10 to 1 o'clock, and invites all suffering with Rheumatism to call. Office, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street.

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

Is sold by Druggists generally throughout the United States, and at the

PRINCIPAL OFFICES OF

DR. FITLER,
No. 29 S. FOURTH St., Philada.,
AND,
704 BROADWAY, New York.

Consultations gratis, daily. Orders and communications by mail promptly attended to.

FOR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CLXXXII.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

THE ESSENCE AND QUINTESSENCE OF THE LONDON AND OTHER WITS, DISTILLED BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

From "Punch."

THE PRACTICE OF BABY FARMING.—The frequent mention of Baby Farming suggests the question—"What crops may a baby be expected to yield?" Thereto the only answer that can well be given is—"The usual exanthemata of infancy." But, at this rate, all the harvest a baby can afford would be reaped by the doctor.

DUETT FROM "NORMA" (arranged for a little Duck and a Chorus of Green Peas).—"Yes, we together!" etc.

OPERA FOR ODD-LAYERS.—Bet-ly.

A NATIONAL TRIUMPH.—Mr. Duncan Campbell read in the *Owl*, which he had borrowed:—"Her Majesty's Government have resolve i to confer a Peerage on Sir Robert Napier."

He remarked to Mr. Archibald Frazer:—"There'll be just nae Peer like Napier."

Mr. Archibald Frazer, in less than a minute, burst out laughing. Mr. Duncan Campbell laughed too. Then they went off, both of them, into fits of laughter, which continued with momentary intermissions for about twenty minutes, and recurred at intervals during a period of four hours and a half.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.—Impecuniosity is evidently threatening the Emperor of the French. He has been sending a Napoleon for change all over Europe, and can't get it done anywhere.

A NEW EXHIBITION.

(*Notice by our Travelling Cockney.*)

The Emperor, the Empress, the Prince Imperial, and Prince Napoleon, as *A Nappy* Family.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RISK.—From the case of Risk Allah against the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, it seems that the Company consider that, though they insure against any ordinary risk, they decline the responsibility of Risk Allah.

ON DIT.—The Music Hall Comic Singers are about to publish *A Plea for Tol-lol-leration.*

ADVICE BY A REASONABLE ABSTAINER.—Stick to dry wine.

PENSIVE THOUGHT.—In his speech on the vote of thanks, the Premier said, "Happy is the man who has been thrice thanked by his country." Well, the country has twice thanked Mr. Disraeli, and it was on his resignations. He may be happy yet.

PUDDDING IT PLAINLY.

Why is a promising cricketer like flour and eggs?

Because he's calculated to make a good batter.

LEGITIMATE COMPLAINT.—The Ritualists separate the sexes in church. Paterfamilias writes to a paper complaining of this. He has been in the habit of sitting by his wife for twenty-five years, "and who," he piteously asks, "is, under the new plan, to pinch me when I snore out at the stupid sermon?" The clergy ought to see to this.

A WOMAN'S QUESTION AND ANSWER.—The reas on assigned by men why women ought not to have votes is in fact a woman's reason—because they oughtn't. Unless, indeed, you say:—

Why shouldn't females vote as well as males?
Because the women don't push down Park pales

From "Fun."

THOUGHTS, THIS (SWIN)BURNING WEATHER.

Were you a sherry cobbler,
And I a penny ice,
I think this summer weather
We'd vanish altogether:
You, gulped by greedy gobbler,
I, swallowed in a trice—
Were you a sherry-cobbler,
And I a penny ice.

If you were soda-water,
And I were lemonade,
Or e'er we could bethink us,
I fancy folks would drink us;
Although they didn't oughter,
They'd do so, I'm afraid,
If you were soda-water,
And I were lemonade.

If you were Bass's bitter,
And I were ginger-beer,
They'd make of us a shandy-Gaff, fresh and cool, and handy:
No other fate were fitter
This weather much I fear,
If you were Bass's bitter,
And I were ginger-beer.

Were you a gin-and-soda,
And I *cognac*-and-seltz,
I vow I think, by Hebe,
So popular should we be,
To both they would carry "*coda*,"
While this hot weather melts;
Were you a gin and soda,
And I *cognac*-and-seltz.

If you were water-melon,
I strawberries and cream:
Our lives, were we at Grainger's
World clearly be in dangers.
For they're the things that sell on
Such sunny days I deem—
Were you a water-melon,
I strawberries and cream.

But since you're none of those, dear,
And I am none of these;
Let's go and liquor-up, dear,
And have a claret-cup, dear;
Just dip your pretty nose, dear,
In something cooling, please,
Since you are none of those, dear,
And I am none of these.

A CLASSICAL ANECDOTE.—A "scholar and a gentleman" of our acquaintance informs us that a well-known quotation from Cicero is erroneously stated to be an extract from the oration against Cataline. He assures us it was when Cicero was walking in the neighborhood of Derby that, seeing Cataline drive by in a dog-cart, tooling "a team," *en route* for the meet of a well-known pack, he exclaimed "Quorn-usque tandem!"

DEAD-ALIVE LITERATURE.—There is a writer in the *Leeds' Mercury* who certainly should be engaged by the *Pall Mall*, for he possesses a power of writing paragraphs as good as any that have ever appeared in the "Gazette of Education." He is describing the end of a foolish fellow who in a drunken freak jumped into the Don, and "disappeared beneath the surface of the waters, and became a lifeless corpse,"—as if corpses were anything else than lifeless. He winds up the account by saying that "the deceased lives at Masbro'!" If he does, we should say he has become a lively corpse.

A CHARITABLE CREATURE.—A member of the ministry, noted for his appreciation of the annual Greenwich dinner, is reported to have said, on hearing that naturalists have proved whitebait to be nothing but baby-bloaters, "Ah, well! my affection for the poor little things is so strong, that I love them, still, though (h) erring!"

LAND AT LAST.—A would-be contributor, nothing discouraged by previous refusals, intimates to us that he is about to take a tour through the Principality in the hope of there picking up a few '*Ap*-py thoughts.

OF (RACE) COURSE.—Why is a gentleman paying a solitary visit to his stud of Derby Cracks like a man who has to shift for himself?—Because he is left to his own *race-horses*.

QUERY FOR METEOROLOGISTS.—When a storm has been brewing in the air, has the downfall ever been known to take the shape of beer?

BLOW HIM UP!—A scientific correspondent writes to us that he sees in the newspapers, "BORWICK'S Baking Powder," and wishes to say that if he is, he is doing a very dangerous thing, and that there's safe to be an explosion.

LITERARY MEM.—We see announced a volume entitled *Artists and Arabs*. It would have been quite as alliterative and more sensational to have named the book—*Bedouins and Bohemians*.

THIS FLOORS US!—The lady who inserted the following advertisement in the *Times* of the 30th ultimo was, like her terms, "moderate" in the language she uses in speaking of her apartments:—

UNFURNISHED.—A LADY WISHES TO LET, upon moderate terms, her First and Second Floors. They are musical, and speak foreign languages.—Alpha, etc., etc.

Instead of describing as "Unfurnished" hese accomplished floors, which are musical and speak foreign languages, she might have said, "well stored with the treasures of a first-rate education."

THE Land for Allsopp, and Bass and Co.—The Dry Tortugas.

RIGHT TO A T.—Strange that the cup should seldom be—amongst *Bohe* mians—*Bohea*.

THE BEST MACHINERY FOR PROSECUTING AN INQUIRY—The How-so?-ing Machine.

From the "Tomahawk."

WOMAN'S WORD-BOOK.

Subscription.—The cover to good works, with a monogram outside.

Suburbs.—The whiskers on a city's face.

Sugar.—Like a sweet temper makes much insipidity agreeable.

Summer.—That which one swallow does not make; but which makes one swallow anything iced.

Swell.—A bubble on the sea of pleasure.

Sword.—A glittering blade which makes most havoc in female hearts.

Taste.—A sense denied to most, and abused by many.

Tea.—The beverage which cheers three times three for China, and a little one over for Assam.

Tender.—The quality which tugs many a man-of-war to port.

Tenor.—A rare bird with golden eggs.

From Divers Sources.

—A Kentuckian becoming incensed at the boastfulness of an Englishman as to the superiority of British inventions, exclaimed—"Pshaw! They are of no account. Why, a house-painter in my neighborhood grained a door so exactly in imitation of oak, that last year it put forth leaves; and grew an excellent crop of acorns; and another fellow, up in Iowa, has just taught ducks to swim in hot water, and with such success that they lay boiled eggs!" The Englishman from that time exhibited a modest and subdued air.

ARAGO once confidently announced that a big comet that was approaching the earth would not destroy it. "How do you know?" he was asked. "I don't know," he replied; "but in either case I am safe. If it does not knock the world to pieces, I shall be considered a prophet; if it does, they can't blow me up in the newspapers."

A STRANGE PHYSIOLOGICAL FACT.—The higher organs of the brain are situated at its upper and anterior portion; the lower at its under and posterior one. It is strange, therefore, that an "intellectual warfare" must have more to do with the "cerebrum" than with the "cerebellum."

UNANIMITY.—"We must all be unanimous," observed Hancock, on the occasion of signing the Declaration of Independence; "there must be no pulling different ways." "Yes," observed Franklin, "we must all hang together, or most assuredly we shall all hang separately."

YOUNG ADDERS.—A Boston teacher, who in a fit of vexation called her pupils a set of young adders, on being reproved for her language, apologized by saying that she was speaking to those just commencing arithmetic.

—"How many regular, steady boarders are there in this house?" asked a census-taker of a servant girl. "There's fifteen boarders in all, sir, but not more'n four of 'em is *steady* persons, sir."

—An old salt, sitting on a wharf, the other day, very soberly remarked:—"I began the world with nothing, and I have held my own ever since." A terse and suggestive biography.

—A boy eight years old, in one of our public schools, having been told that a *reptile* "is an animal that creeps," on being asked to name one, promptly and triumphantly replied "*a baby.*"

QUILP, who has heretofore been a Universalist, now believes there are two things destined to be eternally lost—his umbrella and the man who stole it.

AN ABANDONED CHARACTER.—A musical enthusiast has written to the Duke of Cambridge to ask for his permission to wear the Band of the First Life Guards round his hat.

TOO MUCH FOR OUR GRAVITY.—Idiotious writes to ask whether the force of gravy-tea is equal to the strength of beef-tea.

—The new condition of the atmosphere is most fully accounted for from the fact that the present time must, of necessity, be "close!"

—A real estate agent informs the public that he has "a beautiful cottage for sale, containing ten rooms and eight acres of land."

"RIGHT AS NINEPENCE."—There is a Disraeli in power; there is also a "Power" in Disraeli.

—"It is more blessed to give than to receive," applies particularly to advice.

GREAT SLANGING MATCH IN THE COMMONS.—Grant Duff against Grand Duffer.

NAUTICAL.—Toeing out craft—Kicking a blackleg down stairs.

PIN MONEY.—What is expended in bowling alleys.

DRESS MATERIAL FOR THE SEA-SHORE—Surge.

"RIFLE PRACTICE"—Picking pockets.

THE ORDER ON RUNNING.—"Off!"

—The restrictions upon the Paris press are not so great as to prevent the announcement that M. Glas-Bizoin went to the Mabille the other evening.

—King Cole—not the jolly old soul—but one of the Australian cricketers, has been bowled out of existence by bronchitis in England.

—A Chinese manager in San Francisco has set at naught the traditions of his nation by putting females on the stage of his theatre.

—In a bar-room fight in San Francisco, one "beat" neatly severed another's hand from his arm with a single cut.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

ACCIDENTS.—Hugh Lafferty, accidentally shot through the hand by himself. Michael Devereaux, a brakesman on the Reading Railroad, foot mashed between the bumpers of coal cars. William Benner, a brakesman on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, arm severely mashed between the bumpers of freight cars. George Russell, a teamster, run over by his own cart; leg severely lacerated, and injured about the body; caused by his horse becoming unmanageable. They were admitted to the Episcopal Hospital.

Thomas Haughton, aged 45 years, residing at Front and Shippen streets, thumb taken off by a barrel of sugar rolling upon it. Bridget McAleer, aged 42 years, residing on Howell street, below Norris, arm fractured by a fall at Atlantic City. Mary Griffith, aged 65 years, foot crushed by being run over by a city passenger car, at Broad street and Washington avenue. Bridget McKnight, aged 33 years, residing at Sixth and Lombard streets, cut about the face by a policeman while under arrest. The above were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

The Coroner was notified last evening to hold an inquest on the body of Benjamin Webb, a fireman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, who was killed yesterday morning by coming in contact with a bridge near Earthenville. Deceased resided at Kennett Square, near West Chester. He was a married man, and about thirty-five years of age.

Mr. J. Doyle, a member of the Hibernia Fire Company, had his legs injured by being run over by the apparatus of the Good Intent Hose.

George Morris, a driver in the employ of Neafie & Levy, was thrown from his cart yesterday and was run over. He received a compound fracture.

BUSINESS OF THE UNITED STATES SUB-TREASURY.—The following is the business statement of the Assistant Treasurer, at Philadelphia, for the month of July, 1868:—

	CR.	
Balances on hand, July 1,		$9,869,503·49
Receipts during month, viz.:—		
July 31—Account General Treasury, including customs,	$2,784,785·88	
Post-Office fund	36,614·76	
Interest fund	3,479,620·85	
Disbursers' fund	1,666,454 44	
		7,966,875·93
		$17,836,379·42

	DR.	
Payments during the month, viz:—		
July 31—Account General Treasury,	$5,473,746·78	
Post office,	30,784·00	
Interest,	2,246,315·45	
Disbursers,	866,821·08	
		8,617,667·31
Balance at close of business this day,		$9,218,712·11

TEMPORARY LOAN DEPARTMENT.

July 1—Balance due depositors,	$13,400·00
Repayments to depositors,	1,100·00
Balance due depositors at the close of business this day, July 31,	$12,300·00
Fractional currency redeemed during the month,	$235,228·00

LARCENY.—Mary Campbell, colored, was charged before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station, yesterday, with the theft of articles of jewelry from a boarding-house on South Washington Square, where she was employed as a domestic. Frances Lafferty, the complainant, testified to the theft, and the officer who made the arrest stated that the defendant admitted her guilt, and said that she had pawned the articles stolen, giving the name of the pawnbroker who had received them; that he called on the broker, who denied a knowledge of the accused, and the receipt of the jewelry. Mary was committed to answer.

GOODS FOUND.—Several lads playing about a board pile, in what is known as Morris City, which is north of Girard avenue and west of Twenty-fifth street, found concealed behind it on Thursday four rolls of calico, which had evidently been placed there by a thief until they could be removed without much risk. They were handed over to the Lieutenant of Police of the Twelfth District, and they can be seen at the Twentieth Ward Station, Tenth and Thompson streets.

RE-ARRESTED.—John Roat, who made his escape from officer Hazlitt a few days since, has been recaptured. Roat was shot by the policeman, who discharged several loads of his revolver at the crowd. The ball struck the check bone, glanced and passed around to the side of the head, where it lodged. It has been extracted, and the wound is not causing much pain, nor giving rise to much apprehension of danger.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—The Democrats of Germantown held a meeting at the wigwam last evening. They raised a flag, bearing the names of Seymour and Blair, for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. In the wigwam Mr. Henry Coggshall presided. Speeches were made by Nathan C. James and Harman Yerkes, of Doylestown, Colonel Zulich, of this city, and others.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY JOTTINGS.

—The General Government are tearing down the buildings used as barracks during the war, on the ground opposite Fort Delaware, as the post is to be abandoned.

—The Eleventh Baptist Church, in this city, have unanimously called the Rev. Chas. Keyser, of Binghamton, N. Y., to become their pastor. Mr. Keyser is the author of the Prize Catechism, published by the Baptist Publication Society.

—The Gas Trustees give notice that from and after to-day the price of gas will be advanced to $2.55 per thousand feet. The Trustees give as the cause for the advance the increase of the pay to the workmen.

—Washington F. Pedrick, of this city, who was the private secretary of Attorney General Stanbery, has accepted a better position under Attorney General Evarts, by invitation of that gentleman.

—The Diligent Fire Engine Company will hold a meeting at 8 o'clock this evening.

—The Journeymen House painters will hold a meeting on Monday evening at No. 803 Locust street.

—The Union Republican voters of the Second Division, Twenty-fifth Ward, will meet at William Sargent's, Kensington avenue, above Harrowgate lane, this evening, at 7½ o'clock.

—The conductors and drivers of the City Passenger cars will hold a meeting at half-past 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon in the hall of the Passenger Railroad Relief Association, corner of Ninth and Spring Garden streets.

—The Athletic and Geary this afternoon, at Seventeenth street and Columbia avenue.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN BANKRUPTCY, 28th Day of July, 1868 at Philadelphia.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LORENZO FAIRBANKS, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, and the State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

THOMAS W. PRICE,
No. 806 MINOR Street.

To the Creditors of said Bankrupt. 7 28thu3t*

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets.
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

WILLIAM S. GRAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 8 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 12m*

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES....4 55 | MOON SETS....3 21
SUN SETS....7 16 | HIGH WATER....12 39

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	PHILADELPHIA. H.M.	WASHINGTON. H.M.
AUGUST.			
Full Moon	8	7 30 mo.	6 44 mo.
Last Quarter	11	7 41 mo.	7 20 mo.
New Moon	16	6 22 mo.	6 03 mo.
First Quarter	24	7 58 ev.	7 39 ev.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

N. G. barque Andreas, Dahl, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Workman & Co
Schr Wm. Henry, Conway, Baltimore, Lennox & Bargess.
Sch J. R. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Sch Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Shears, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Barque Iddo Kimball, Bahn, 19 days from Bremen via Hampton Roads, in ballast to S. P. Pedrick & Co.
Barque R. G. W. Dodge, Hooper, from Trinidad, via Key West 18th inst, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Brig H. Strout, Strout, 7 days from Jacksonville, with lumber to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Frances Satterly, Tucker, 6 days from Georgetown, S. C., with lumber to captain.
Schr R. W. Brown, Rodman, 5 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.
Schr Emily Bird, Rogers, 14 days from Pensacola, with lumber to captain.
Schr Lottie, Taylor, 8 days from Portland, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Bunting, Grossman, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Sarah and Mary, Fowler, 1 day from Dover, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Shears, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Ship John Harvey, Lovell, from Liverpool, and brig J. McIntyre, from ——.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Foreign and coastwise arrivals for the month of June, 1868, as compared with the same period in 1867:—

	1868. For.	Coast.	Total.	1867. For.	Coast.	Tot
Ships	6	...	6	3	...	3
Steamships	2	...	2	3	...	3
Barques	20	1	21	27	2	29
Brigs	29	9	38	31	12	43
Schooners	24	848	872	24	867	891
Sloops	...	358	358	...	321	321
Steamers	...	360	360	...	216	216
Barges	...	679	679	...	216	216
Boats	...	1184	1184	...	2187	2187
Total	81	3449	3530	88	3961	3969

There were 69 clearances for foreign ports during the month, viz:—For Cork, 2; Havre, 1; Gibraltar, 6; Trieste, 1; Marseilles, 2; Genoa, 1; Leghorn, 1; Rotterdam, 3; Antwerp, 3; Hamburg, 3; Bremen, 3; Elsinore, 1; Stettin, 4; Stockholm, 1; stont video, 1; Laguayra, 2; Point a Petre, Guad., 1; Trinidad, 1; Kingston, Ja., 1; Havana, 3; Cienfuegos, 1; Sagua, 1; Cardenas, 1; Guantenamo, 1; Mayaguez, 1; Neuvitas 1; St. Jago, 1; Barbados, 2; Aspinwall, 1; Ivigtut, 2; Windsor, 1; Halifax, 4; St. John, N. B., 4; Yarmouth, 1; St. George, N. B., 1; Digby, 1; Maitland, N. S., 1.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Barque Abbie Thomas, Raymond, for Philadelphia, at Bristol, Eng., 17th ult.

Schr M. H. Stockham, Cordery, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 29th ult.

Schr S. A. Cummins, Whitrow, hence, at Alexandria 29th ult.

Schr Maggie N. Muir, Forbes, cleared at Baltimore 30th ult., for Camden, N. J.

Schrs E. Ewing, McDevitt, and Chamberlain, Lawson hence, at Washington, D. C., 30th ult.

Schrs J. B. Myers, Elwood, and Abbie Pitman, Lombard, hence, at Boston 30th ult.

Schr Evergreen, hence at Lynn 27th ult.

Schr J. C. Henry, Dilkes, hence, at Lynn 29th ult.

Schr Fleetwing, Nash, hence, at Rockland 24th ult.

Schr R. P. Chase, hence for Lynn, at Holmes' Hole 29th ult. Sailed, all except the western bound, and brig Geo. W. Chase.

Schrs C. E. Paige, Frink; C. E. Elmer, Haley; E. J. Heraty, Heraty; Anna Barton, Spring; Helen Mar, Nickerson; E. W. Gardner, Steelman; Clara Davidson, Milford; Herbert Manton, Crowell; I. G. Curtis, Atwood; Wm. Wallace, Scull; F. Nickerson, Kelley; H. A. Rogers, Cranmer; and H. G. Hand, Taylor, hence, at Boston 30th ult.

MISCELLANY.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, at Wilmington, N. C., 28th ult. from Philadelphia, reports having experienced a heavy SW. gale almost the entire passage, lasting from 10 P. M. Friday to 10 A. M. Monday, 27th ultimo.

The Shovelful Shoal Lightvessel arrived at New Bedford 30th ult. (in tow of U. S. steamer Cactus), for a new hawse pipe. The Relief Lightvessel has been placed on the station while the other is repairing.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

BROOKLYN, May 15, 1868.

Messrs. Marvin & Co., New York—Gentlemen: Our Planing Mill, with FIFTY THOUSAND feet of lumber, was destroyed by fire last night, and we are happy to say your ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFE preserved our books, papers, and money, in excellent order.

We want another and larger one, and will call on you as soon as we have time.

Yours truly, SHEARMAN BROS.

This Safe was Red hot for several hours, and the cast-iron feet were actually melted.

It can be seen at our store, No. 265 BROADWAY.

A PERFECT SAFE.

MARVIN'S

CHROME IRON SPHERICAL

BURGLAR SAFE,

Will resist all burglars' implements for any length of time.

PLEASE SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

MARVIN & CO.,

PRINCIPAL } 721 CHESTNUT ST.,
WAREHOUSES, } (Masonic Hall), Phila.,
265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,

And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 5 26 tuths3m

C. L. MAISER,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

8 8f No. 434 RACE Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from damages Prices low. C. HASSERFORDES,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,

mw1] No 11 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

8 PHILADELPHIA.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the Mails.

CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, August 1
CITY OF LONDON....Saturday, August 8
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax) Tuesd'y, Aug. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Saturday, August 15
CITY OF BOSTON....Saturday, August 22
ETNA (via Halifax)....Tuesday, August 25
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, August 29
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Monday at noon, from Pier No. 46 NORTH River.

Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
" to London	105	" to London	40
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers:—Cabin, $90 gold. Steerage, $35, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's office,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.
Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
12 9f No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Sailing from New York on the 8th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.

Passage lower than by any other line.

For information address

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, New York.
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 3 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York. 30

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 8 12

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1f No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LORILLARD'S OUTSIDE LINE.
FOR NEW YORK.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.

Goods by weight, 10 cents per 100 lbs., gross.
Measurement goods, 4 cents per cubic foot.
Freights received at all times, and insurance guaranteed at three-eighths per cent.
For further information, apply to
7 21 JOHN F. OHL,
Pier 19 North Wharves.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway, communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debraases Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston.

State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.

6 15m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR CAPE MAY.

On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19, above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9:15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

FARE.....$2·25, including Carriage Hire.
Servants...$1·50, " "
Children...$1·5, " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.

The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

G. H. HUDDELL,
CALVIN TAGGART,
Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. [6 30tf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Aug. 1, 10 A.M.	Saturday, Aug. 1, 2 P.M
Sunday, August 2, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.	
Monday, Aug. 3, 12 M.	Monday, Aug. 3, 4 P.M
Tuesday, " 4, 12 M.	Tuesday, " 4, 4 P.M
Wednesday, " 5, 1 P.M.	Wednesday, " 5, 5 P.M
Thursday, " 6, 1½ P.M.	Thursday, " 6, 5½ P.M
Friday, " 7, 2½ P.M.	Friday, " 7, 6¾ P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9·30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9·30 A. M., and 3·30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6·30 A. M., 12·30, and 5·30 P. M., stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11 tf

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid new Steamship TWILIGHT will leave Chesnut street wharf, Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2½ P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Megarree's wharf, Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning leaves Bristol at 11½ A. M., and 5 P. M. Fare, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents.

5 30 tf Captain H. CRAWFORD,

SHIPPING.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

The BOSTON and NEWPORT LINE, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILROAD.

Leave PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of MURRAY Street.

The steamer NE

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

The Work of Law!!

Licensed to make the strong man weak;
Licensed to lay a wise man low;
Licensed a wife's fond heart to break,
And make his children's tears to flow;
Licensed to do his neighbor harm;
Licensed to kindle hate and strife;
Licensed to nerve the robber's arm;
Licensed to whet the murderer's knife.
Licensed where peace and quiet dwell
To bring disease and death and woe.
Licensed to make this world a hell,
And fit men for a hell below.

WHAT IT WOULD DO.—"Give me," says one, "the money that has been spent in rum, and I will purchase every foot of ground on the globe. I will clothe every man, woman, and child in an attire that kings and queens might be proud of. I will build a school-house upon every hillside and in every valley over the whole earth. I will supply that school-house with a competent teacher. I will build an academy in every town, and endow it; a college in every State, and fill it with able professors. I will crown every hill with a church consecrated to the gospel of peace, and support in its pulpit an able teacher of righteousness; so that on every Sabbath morning, the chime on one hill shall answer the chime on another around the earth's broad circumference, and the voice of prayer and the song of praise shall ascend as one universal offering to heaven."

This is no voice of enthusiasm, but a simple utterance of what is literally true and practicable, as any one can see who will consult facts and history.

Pass it round, then, ye lovers of temperance, and let the people see where the money goes to that might feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and give to all the nations the bread of life. Pass it round, and let all see that intemperance *wastes* more, by untold millions, than ambition grasps or avarice covers; and they that find fault with our benevolence, or our social organizations, let them learn that the social *disorganizations*, crimes, and miseries, which intemperance produces are a thousandfold more extensive and grievous to be borne.

Future Punishment.

Let the fairest star be selected, like a beauteous island in the vast and shoreless sea of the azure heavens, as the future home of the criminals from the earth, and let them possess whatever they most love, and all that it is possible for God to bestow; let them be endowed with undying bodies, and with minds which shall forever retain their intellectual powers, let no Saviour ever press his claims upon them, no God reveal himself to them, no Sabbath ever dawn upon them, no saint ever live among them, no prayer ever be heard within their borders; but let society exist there forever, smitten only by the leprosy of hatred to God, and with utter selfishness as its all-prevailing and eternal purpose—then, as sure as the law of righteousness exists, on which rests the throne of God, and the government of the universe, a society so constituted must work out for itself a hell of solitary and bitter suffering, to which there is no limit except the capacity of a finite nature! Alas! the spirit that is without love to its God or to its neighbor, is already possessed by a power which must at last create for its own self-torment a worm that will never die, and a fire that can never more be quenched!—*Dr. Norman Macleod.*

SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—The New York *Independent* says:—

It is the fashion of the High Church Episcopal papers to urge the division and subdivision of dioceses, so as to multiply bishops. But, the people, who have the bishops to support, are not forward to increase their burdens. There has been a division in Pennsylvania; and a plan was brought forward in the last convention to divide again, by a line which left fourteen counties—Delaware, Chester, Philadelphia, Montgomery, Bucks, Northampton, Lehigh, Carbon, Monroe, Luzerne, Wyoming, Susquehanna, Wayne, and Pike—in the old diocese, and the remaining thirty counties in the new diocese. But the bishop was not to be asked to give his consent unless two-thirds of the clergymen and churches proposed to be set off, with two-thirds of the communicants, consent, and secure $2500 a year for five years to support the new bishop. The question was thus referred to the people, and the committee have just reported the result as follows:—

Of 57 parishes, representing 2842 communicants, 25 parishes, representing 1941 communicants, have replied. Of these, 6 parishes, representing 235, approve, and 18 parishes, representing 1616 communicants, disapprove of the division. Towards the bishop's salary the sum of $200 has been pledged by four parishes, and *pro rata* contributions by one parish, representing 50 communicants.

It is not likely that dioceses will be multiplied in Pennsylvania at present.

—The *Christian Witness*, of Boston, in treating of Mr. Hubbard's approaching trial for the *crime* of allowing a Baptist minister to preach in his pulpit, says:—"That a layman can read our general service is plain; and, if this were all that was authorized by Mr. Hubbard, the prosecution must fail. The only question is, whether a layman can read the declaration of absolution. In our own opinion, he cannot. It is just to Mr. Hubbard, however, to state that, with some show of authority, he maintains that the rubic is susceptible of another interpretation; and that his position is one of obedience to law, however mistaken his construction of the law really is."

The *Episcopalian* protests against the incivility of calling Mr. Denison a layman. He certainly is not a layman of the Baptist Church, for he has been ordained as its pastor; nor of the Episcopal Church, for he does not belong to it; his ordination is as valid as his baptism, and if both are set aside he is not a layman at all.

The *Witness* justly deprecates a "criminal trial, with its heat, its disgrace, and its consequences of irremediable injuries both to the church and the clergyman tried." But for this the Episcopal Church as an organized body is chiefly responsible, by its ambiguous rules, its arrogant pretensions, and its concentration of power in irresponsible hands.

—On Sunday morning, July 5th, at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, in preaching to his vast congregation from the 6th and 7th verses of the 67th Psalm—"God, even our own God, shall bless us"—availed himself of the occasion to give another reply to the observation which was made by the Bishop of Oxford in his speech in the House of Lords. He said:—"It is not the instrumentality which we have to look to, but it is the power from Heaven which is given to the instrumentality that makes the Church irresistible. We heard it said the other day that the religion of Jesus Christ could not be expected to prosper unless it had a fair start given to it, and, strange to say, that observation did not, as you might suppose come from an infidel, but it absolutely came from a bishop. A fair start, indeed! Put up the religion of Jesus Christ anywhere, and it asks for nothing. It only wants its own inherent strength to be developed, and to be let alone by the kings and princes of this world. To be let alone, did I say? Yes. Let these kings and princes oppose it if they like, only let them withdraw from it that deadly thing, their patronage, and the truth of God will always prevail against every obstacle. We do not tremble, then, for the success of the Church of Christ, though the servants of God be poor or comparatively weak in numbers, for we know that 'God will bless us;' and, if we be few, we remember that the twelve unlettered fishermen who first went out to plant the Church were fewer still, yet that they made old Rome to shake from end to end, and levelled colossal citadels even with the ground; and so shall it ever be with Christianity if only God shall bless her with the ancient might that made her strong in days of old."

—Vice-Consul Bassam and Rev. G. P. Badger lately presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury a memorial purporting to be signed by a large number of Nestorian ecclesiastics, asking that Episcopal missionaries might be sent to them, and complaining of the worthlessness of the labors of the American missionaries. A letter from Dr. Perkins explains the matter. Mr. Badger was a young man in 1833, in the employ of our mission in Smyrna, and, after receiving strong religious impressions, and joining the Methodists, expressed a desire to preach the Gospel, and went to England to prephre himself. At Oxford he fell under the influence of Puseyism, and embraced it with all the ardor of his impulsive mind. On being sent out to Mosul, he opposed the work of our missionaries so actively that he was recalled by the Bishop of London. His sister married Mr. Rassam, a native Nestorian of Mosul, of whom another British Consul says:—"Rassam was always disposed to do right except when he was badgered." The signers are from the Koordish part of the field. Some are notoriously immoral. Some are Papists. Yet some are among those who have been respected laborers in connection with the missionaries. How to account for this Dr. Perkins could not tell till he met two of the prominent signers, who solemnly declare that they never had seen the document, nor did they know of its existence. These assertions Dr. Perkins fully believes. It is unnecessary further to characterize this attempt to meddle with our mission there.

—On Friday, July 17, Bishop Vail admitted the Rev. C. E. D. Griffith to the Presbyterate. The service was held in Trinity Church, Lawrence, Kansas. The Rev. Messrs. Reynolds, J. N. Lee, Bakewell, Beatty, and Dunn were present, and took part in the service. The Rev. Mr. Harlen, a minister of the Swedish Episcopal Church, was also present, and united with the Bishop and clergy in the laying on of hands.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The American United Presbyterian Mission in Ghous, Egypt, organized a church of twenty-five members a year and a half ago, and has since suffered severely from persecution by the Government and the Coptic Christians. This opposition is now dying out, although the Coptic priests have forced some parents to withdraw their children from the mission school. Finding that other parent were so satisfied of the superiority of this school that they would not remove their children, they took the strange plan of adopting Brown's Catechism in the Coptic school, and asked also for the Westminster Catechism; but, owing to a scarcity of copies, were unable to get it. Yet, a year ago the Patriarch ordered all such books burned; and one man buried his copy of Brown's Catechism, lest it should be taken and burned.

—To extend the influence of religion in the city is the proper life-work of all Christians in the city, whose business is to go forth, colonize, form new and self-sustaining churches, as fast and as far as access can be had to the people to "bring them in." In this spirit Dr. Hornblower, pastor of a Presbyterian church in Paterson, N. J., urged upon his people the necessity of forming a new church on the outskirts of the present congregation. "All of you who live beyond ——— street, go out there and be organized into a church. If it leaves half of these pews vacant, we will see them all filled in a few years again; and you shall have our prayers and blessings if you will go." Such things are not to be bought with the mere gift of money, but as they "first give their own selves" to the work.

—A Presbyterian newspaper of the Old School, speaking of the sad case of a widow lately bereaved, says:—"She is left with the care of three children—children born in the covenant, consecrated and sealed in baptism, started in the pathway to heaven. They are to be taught, restrained, helped onward, and made, by the appointed means and the grace of a covenant-keeping God, to progress till the family shall reunite where parting will be unknown." Wherein does this differ from the High Church doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration?

—The Rev. Franklin Y. Vail died at the residence of Major Gano, near Cincinnati, on Tuesday, the 23d of June. He was seventy-one years of age, having been born on Long Island, August 3, 1797. Mr. Vail was very successful in securing funds for the establishment of Lane Seminary, thirty-five years ago. He was also for many years an efficient agent of the American Tract Society.

—Rev. Charles Robinson, D. D., late of Brooklyn, now has charge of the American Chapel in Paris, and by instructions from the American and Foreign Christian Union, he has discontinued the liturgical service there on Sabbath morning, a change to which the congregation cordially assented.

—Rev. Dr. William S. White (whose health is in a great measure restored), will, in compliance with the wish of very many persons, take charge of the Ann Smith Female Academy, Lexington, Va.

—The Rev. Alexander Calhoun has signified his purpose to accept the call to become the pastor of the Fifth United Presbyterian Church, in this city, and will enter upon his labors about the 1st inst.

—The Rev. John Brash, late of Jane Street Church, New York, was installed on Wednesday, July 8, in charge of the Third United Presbyterian Church, in Boston.

BAPTIST.

—The Rev. H. A. Sawtelle writes from San Francisco, June 29:—"I had the privilege last week of baptizing the Rev. William F. Lynch and his wife, of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Lynch has latterly been pastor of the Presbyterian churches at Alvarado and Centreville, California. He is a pleasant public speaker, and is esteemed by all who know him as a good minister of Jesus Christ. His adoption of the Baptist view of both the act and the subjects of baptism is full, intelligent, and decided."

—Mr. Clough, of the Ongole station, writes: "Our prospects as a mission were never more encouraging than to-day. The Lord is on the giving hand. God's time has come for giving the Gospel to the Teloogoos." April 7, Mr. C. baptized three candidates—two men from a village twenty-five miles distant from his station, and an aged woman of Ongole. A new Scripture tract has been issued, which is quite popular with the natives; it is entitled "Messages for All," and contains forty-four pages.

—Mr. Knowlton has recently visited the outstations around Ningpo, and also the church on the island of Chusan. He remarks that converts often date their first impressions of the truth of Christianity to the preaching of the gospel heard years before. The church in Chusan are erecting a small chapel at Onggiao, or Reed Bridge. Two or three are requesting baptism at Jin-z-kong. An inquiring spirit prevails in all that section.

—Mr Ashmore writes from Swatow, China, March 3, that at the latest communion four converts were baptized. Mr. Johnson, under date of March 20, remarks that there are in his field eight or ten applicants for baptism, most of whom would probably be received at the next communion.

—The Rev. Dr. Curry, of Alabama, has accepted a professorship in Richmond College. His chair, it is expected, will be that of History and English Literature.

—The Rev. Dr. Talbird, of Alabama, for many years President of Howard University, has decided to remove to Palmyra, Missouri.

METHODIST.

—Isaac Rich and Daniel Drew, Esqs., by a late munificent gift have increased the invested funds of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., by the amount of $112,000. This library building is of red sandstone, and cost $40,000—the gift of Isaac Rich. It is well adapted to the uses to which it will be put, and is second to none in the United States. It has twenty-seven alcoves—twelve on the first floor, and fifteen on the second, while the third floor is reserved for cabinets. The ascent is made by iron spiral stairs on either side. On the third floor is found the Shurtliff Cabinet, recently purchased by the faculty.

—An interesting meeting of the Drew Theological Seminary was recently held, when Mr. Daniel Drew, for whom the Seminary is named made a formal transfer of the buildings and one hundred acres of land, valued at about $175,000, and also presented them with $250,000 in cash. The buildings are valuable, having been built by Mr. Drew for the occupation of the Professors and the use of the Seminary. A library and appurtenances are included in the gift. This gift, one of the largest ever made in this country, is to be increased to $500,000 by the liberal donor. Dr. R. S. Foster, of New York, has been appointed Professor of Dogmatic Theology, and Dr. James Strong elected to the Chair of Exegetical Theology by the Trustees.

—Rev. Wesley O. Holway, of the East Maine Conference, received his commission a few days since from the Navy Department as a United States chaplain.

CATHOLIC.

—The French Canadian Missionary Society has for its object the evangelization of a million of Canadian Catholics. Since it began its work in 1840 it has circulated 30,000 copies of the French Scriptures, established six churches of converts, and now preaches the pure Gospel at 29 stations. No less than 1800 French Canadian youth, most of whom entered as Romanists, have been educated in the schools of the society. The work was never more promising than now, when recent political events have loosened the hold of the clergy upon their flocks.

—Among the questions to be submitted to the Œcumenical Council, to be held at Rome on the 8th of December, 1869, is the policy of separating Church and State. It is found that the Roman Church is most flourishing in those countries, such as England and the United States, where it is not the established religion, as in France, Austria, and Spain, in all of which it is losing its hold on the people.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—There are now 289 churches, with 48,599 members. There have been added within the past year 3683 members, of whom 2217 were by profession, and 1466 by letter. 835 members have deceased, 1352 have been dismissed to other churches, and 109 have been excommunicated; in all 2296. The number of families connected with these churches is 28,965. The amount contributed for charitable purposes, in addition to the support of the churches, is reported at $516.235, or an average of $4.45 for each member, or $734 for each church. On the whole, the past year has been one of healthful growth.

—On Tuesday, July 14th, the Penobscot Ministerial Association, assisted by other ministers, licensed twenty-three young men—members of the Bangor Theological Seminary—to preach the gospel. Fifteen of them were licensed for the usual term, three years. Eight of them, members of the middle class, were licensed for one year, they pledging themselves to complete their courses of study, and to preach under the direction of the Faculty of the Seminary.

—The Essex Street Church, Boston, Mass., Dr. Adams, pastor, disposed of their church edifice some months since, and have now secured a site for their new house at the corner of Columbus avenue and Newton street, not far from Dr. Webb's church. There will soon be in this locality no less than eight churches, all within half a mile of each other.

—H. B. Ensworth, of the Plymouth Congregational Church, Pittsburg, Pa., has resigned, accepted an invitation from the Second Presbyterian Church (Dr. Howard's), to serve there as a supply for several months.

MORAVIAN.

—The annual returns for the several provinces of the Moravian Church are summed up in the following table:—

	Comm.	Total.
Continental	5068	7093
British	3256	5522
American (Northern)	5479	9886
American (Southern)	1176	1809
	14,979	24,311

They have 318 missionaries, male and female, in the foreign field, but they are largely aided in the support of these by the benevolent of other churches, both in Europe and America. The above table gives the home membership only. The foreign, in their various mission fields—Labrador, South Africa, the West Indies, and elsewhere—is 70.311, nearly three times as many gathered ones abroad as at home.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, May 4, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:25 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Reading at 7:20 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 5:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 5:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 Noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 1:00, and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 7:01 A. M. and 1:29 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1:30 and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5:25 A. M., 9:35 P. M., passing Reading at 8:45 and 7:05 A. M., and 11:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:20, 11:00 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:45 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3:55 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $32.50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, good for three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced rate, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Fort Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chestnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Omnibuses—The Market street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:30 A. M.
Fast Line	12:00 M.
Erie Express	12:00 M.
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1:00, 6:00 and 10:30	P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:30 P. M.
Erie Mail	11:15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.
Accommodation	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati express	1:35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:38 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	5:00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3, 3:40 and 7:10	P. M.
Day Express	9:15 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 3½ and 6½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M. 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3¾, 6¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7:50 A. M. 12:40, 5:40 and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8:05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, and 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:20 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 336 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation $2.25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail 3.00
At 12 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express 3.00
At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express 3.00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 5:30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 5:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.
At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3:30 P. M. for Palmyra.
At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3.25.
At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.
The 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
At 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9:30 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M., (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES. From Kensington Depot.

At 7:00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 8:15 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Newport, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge.

An additional Ticket Office is located at No. 828 Chesnut street, where Tickets to New York and all important points North and East may be procured. Persons purchasing Tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked from residence or hotel to destination by Union Transfer Baggage Express.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA, Will leave from foot of Courtland street at 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., and 12 night via Jersey City and Camden; at 6:30 P. M. via Jersey City and Kensington; at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.

From Pier No. 1 North River at 5:30 A. M. Accommodation, and 4 P. M. Express, via Amboy and Camden.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.
6 15

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

Commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 12:00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 3:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12:00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11:00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 7:00, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M. (daily), 1:30, 4:15, and 7:20 (daily) P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9:40 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 6:35 P. M., Express; 8:55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE,

Leaves Baltimore at 8:35 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark, to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through tickets to all points West, South, Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company

4 8 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 4, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6:15 A. M.
Mail	7:30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached	9:15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2:00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4:15 P. M.

Returning, leave Atlantic

Special Excursion	5:18 P. M.
Mail	4:20 P. M.
Freight, with passenger car	11:40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7:10 A. M.
Accommodation	9:50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Areo and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street ..... 5:30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Areo ..... 6:25 A. M.

Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves

Vine street	10:15 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield	1:00 P. M. and 3:15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic,

Leaves Vine street	7:30 A. M.
Le

HEROISM.

Burglars are Foiled by a Woman, and One is Shot.

The Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette*, of July 28, says—A brave German lady in this city gave a burglar, who was prowling about her premises between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a taste of lead hot from a revolver, and injured him badly, if, indeed, she did not mortally wound him.

The lady alluded to is Mrs. H. Restoriff, who resides on Harrison street, between Seventh and Eighth. The circumstances were as follows:—

Mr. Restoriff carries on a cooperage business. On Saturday he received $200 from parties who were owing him, and in the evening he started for Chicago, his wife accompanying him to the depot. During her absence her children, two boys and two girls, went to a neighbor's. On her return she found plenty of evidence that somebody had been in her house, rummaging the drawers and displacing things generally.

On Sunday she borrowed a revolver of a friend, determined to give the prowling gentry the benefits of its contents, should they disturb her again. There was no sleep for her Sunday night. After the clock had struck one, her wakefulness was rewarded by hearing the sound of attempts to open a window again. With firm nerves and brave determination, she resolved upon shooting the burglar, and laid a nice plan to carry her resolution into effect. She aroused one of her daughters, a miss in her teens, and told her to go down to the front door and fumble with the knob and key, as if she were trying to open it, the noise being designed to attract the burglar's attention. The child did so, with what feeling of dread no one can describe. The mother then went to a raised window, noiselessly rolled up the curtain, and with revolver in hand, looked out. There, right under the window, she saw the crouching form of a man. He had a revolver in one hand, which seemed to be pointed towards the door where the child was. Mrs. R. took a deliberate aim at him and fired. The man rolled over like a log, and seemed motionless for a minute. The woman, overcome with the reaction that ensued, almost swooned away. She went to the stairway and called her daughter back. Then she peered out of the window, but the burglar was gone. She closed the window, and did not dare to go near it or to leave her room again.

In the morning, after hours of darkness and wretched anxiety, she went out to where the burglar was stooping, when she shot him. A couple of pieces of board were there, with large clots of blood upon them. The soil about the place for some distance was covered with loose sand, upon which no blood could be seen. The blood upon the board is all that can be found, but it is proof enough that the burglar was wounded in some part of his body, and managed to prevent the blood from betraying his line of retreat.

VALLANDIGHAM.

What He Thinks of General Grant and the Republican Party.

The Democrats of the city of Dayton, Ohio, mustered in full force on the evening of the 28th ult., in Becket Hall, the occasion being the presence of the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, who spoke upon the political issues of the day. In the course of his speech he said:—

I have no word of personal denunciation for the Republican candidates. I would not detract one jot or tittle from the fullest measure of military glory to which General Grant may be justly entitled. I have not a syllable to utter as to his personal habits. I care not what his name is or may have been by baptism or usage. I know Ulysses S. Grant only as the candidate of the revolutionary Republican party, and as the representative of its principles, its policies, and its purposes. We are not choosing the ring master of a circus, nor the magister of a feast, nor the keeper of the royal horses or hounds, nor even the Commanding-General of our armies to wage war; but the Chief Executive officer of a great Republic, to restore peace and prosperity through the arts of statesmanship; and I know Ulysses S. Grant only as the symbol of negro supremacy, debt, hard times, high prices, low wages, gold without taxation for the bondholder, rags and taxes for the people, and an imperial military despotism, instead of the simple but beneficent Federal Republic of our fathers. Beyond these General Grant represents nothing except the cold lava of the burnt-out volcano of civil war. You hear from every quarter, through the Republican press, the alarm that it is the purpose of the Democratic party to inaugurate revolution and civil war. Let no man be in the least concerned. Unquestionably, it is the fixed purpose of 3,000,000 of Democratic voters, with all the intensity which can fire the hearts of men born freemen and scorning to die slaves, if we shall fairly, constitutionally and legally elect a President, to see that he is inaugurated at every hazard. It is our right and our duty, too; as also it is the duty and right of the Republican party, if they shall legally, constitutionally, and fairly elect General Grant. But no man meditates openly or covertly, anything beyond. No, gentlemen, it is the Republican leaders who are the revolutionists. It is they who resolved by all means and at every sacrifice of the rights of the States, the liberties of the people, and the peace of the country, to perpetuate their power would again plunge us into both civil and social war with all its horrors. But to the ballot and not to the bullet, we now appeal. The people are wearied of the Republican party, and of its wrongs and its perfidies, of its debts and its tariffs and its taxations, of its negro governments and its military despotisms, of a dishonored Constitution and a broken Union, which four years of war and three years of peace under its conduct and legislation have failed to restore; and they demand and will have a change.

Vital Statistics of the British Navy.

The statistical report of the health of the British Navy just issued gives a very favorable view of the sanitary condition of the force afloat in 1865. The total force was 52,210 men; the cases on the sick list numbered 69,315, which is in the proportion of 1368 per 1000 of mean force, being slightly below the ratio of the previous year. The total number invalided was 1687, or 32 9 per 1000, a reduction as compared with the previous year of 2 5 per 1000. Of those invalided 181 were for wounds and injuries. There were 680 deaths, 516 being the result of disease, and 164 of wounds, injuries, and drowning. The total death rate was 11·3 per 1000 of mean force, which is a reduction, as compared with the preceding year, of 2·7 per 1000. The mortality from disease alone was 8·1 per 1000. The lowest sick rate was on the Mediterranean station, 33·4, and the highest on the China station, 80·4. On the west coast of Africa yellow fever was epidemic, and in China small-pox prevailed in the squadron at Japan. At the former station fever increased the mortality to the extent of 28·4 per 1000. Cholera appeared in the Mediterranean, and occasioned great mortality among the civil and military population of Malta.

The loss annually sustained by the navy from smallpox has caused Dr. Mackay to suggest the propriety of considering whether it may not be advisable to introduce a system of periodical revaccination into the service. The death-rate on the home station from disease was 5·8 per 1000, and from violence 1·3; on the Mediterranean station, from disease 6·2, from violence 2; North America and the West Indies, from disease 7·7, from violence 3·8; Southeast coast of America, from disease 7·6, from violence 3·8; Pacific, from disease 3·8, from violence 3·8; West Coast of Africa, from disease 33·2, from violence 10; Cape of Good Hope and East Indies, from disease 9·4, from violence 5·5; China, from disease 17·7, from violence 5·5; Australia, from disease 4·4, from violence 6·2; and in the irregular force, from disease 2·5, from violence 4·4.

Rebel Rams Converted into Ice Drogers.

A few days ago we noticed the arrival of the late Rebel ram Columbia, from the Kennebec, in tow of the steamer Jersey Blue, laden with ice. We have now to announce that the Jersey Blue, Captain Cummiskey, sailed hence last evening for Fortress Monroe, to tow thence to the Kennebec another Rebel ram, the Texas, which will be there laden with ice, and towed to this port. The Texas, when captured at Richmond, was ready for plating with iron, and in his unfinished condition was sold by the Government. She is 256 feet long, 35 feet wide, 12 deep, and is very strong. These two vessels will be towed alternately between this port and the Kennebec, laden with ice, on account of Messrs. B. S. Wright & Co., of this city, who own them, and who are now actively engaged in developing the ice trade. They can bring ice much cheaper and in better condition on board of their vessels, than it could be transported by railroad. The late Rebel ram Columbia is also a new vessel. She was built at the expense of the ladies of South Carolina, who intended her as a present to the Rebel Government. What a change! Here are two war-like vessels which were originally designed to sink, burn, or destroy Yankee ships, now used by the Yankees as ice drogers, and some of the ice transported in them will probably be sent to cool the stomachs of those who produced them. After this peaceful exhibition we may take courage and hope that the good time predicted by Isaiah is not far off—the time when people "shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."—*Boston Journal.*

SPAIN.

Espartero, the Duke of Vittoria, Again in Power.

The cable this morning announces that Espartero, the distinguished liberal statesman, has been summoned to form a new Cabinet, and has gone to Madrid for that purpose.

It is now eleven years since Joaquin Baldomero Espartero, Duke of Vittoria, retired from public life, in consequence of one of those changes which have been so common in Spain during this century. All believed then that he had retired finally from the arena of politics, but as will be seen he has again been called on to preserve a tottering throne, which he more than any other has helped to erect, and has before now preserved by the firmness of his policy. Born early in 1792, his career has been that of a soldier of fortune—as adventurous and as varied as that of Napoleon III. In early life, of a delicate *physique*, unable to follow the trade of his father, a carpenter in the village of Granatula, the future general and Regent of Spain was educated at Almagro for the church. In 1808, yielding to an inclination of patriotism and a desire for a life of adventure he enlisted as a private in one of the guerilla regiments raised to fight the French. Afterwards he had the advantage of education in a military school, from which at the age of twenty-three he received the commission of sub-lieutenant. Still fond of adventure he joined Morillo in his South American campaign. Having served with much success he was sent back to Spain in 1821 on a semi-diplomatic mission. Returning to South America he found Bolivar triumphant, and a prison awaiting him. Thence he escaped to Madrid, where, with a fortune of £8000 acquired by gambling, he found little difficulty in gaining the hand of an accomplished, beautiful, and wealthy woman. The death of Ferdinand, in 1833, involving the question of succession to the throne, produced universal confusion. Don Carlos claimed the crown under the Salic law. Maria Christina maintained the right of her daughter Isabella. To the latter party Espartero lent the powerful assistance of his sword and iron will. He strongly advocated the regency of the Queen mother. In the desperate struggle that ensued between the Carlists and Christinos he held distinguished positions with varying success. Eventually having defeated the gallant Zumallacarregui and the ablest Carlist lieutenants, he restored Isabella to her throne in 1840. Don Carlos in the meantime retiring to France. Internecine war had ceased, but peace was not restored. Political divisions still prevailed, and in subserving these to his purpose, Espartero showed the same indomitable courage and wonderful power which he exercised in the field. In October, 1840, the Queen mother resigning her regency, its duties were assumed by Espartero. Insurrections under O'Donnell and other chiefs were temporarily suppressed, but in 1843 the majority of Isabella having been declared by the Junta of Barcelona he was deposed. He fled to England, leaving an open field to his successful rival, Narvaez.

There he resided until created a Spanish Senator and recalled in 1847. Politically he was inert until 1854, when on the retirement of Christina and Narvaez from the country he again was placed in charge of the Supreme Council. To strengthen his government he called to a participation in its cares his old protege and subsequent rival Marshal O'Donnel, but was unsuccessful in preserving his power. After a short-lived and unsuccessful tenure, he retired into private life, resigning his Senatorship in 1857. Whether at the age of seventy-six the skill and strength which undoubtedly were his characteristics, still remain to carry him through the stormy career on which he has again entered, the coming six months will amply show.

The End of a Notorious Danseuse.

The tug-boat Valid left the Clay street wharf, Louisville, Ky., on Wednesday night, with an excursion party, composed mainly of the inmates of up-town bagnios. On the return of the Valid, she landed at the foot of Clay street, at about 4 o'clock A. M., and the night's carousing wound up by the drowning of a young girl named Flora Read, late of the Academy of Music, where she was known on the programme as Millie Flora. Recently she took up her abode at the house of Jennie Laws, at which place she held forth up to the fatal occurrence.

From the evidence elicited before the Coroner's jury, it appears that Flora had been drinking to excess during the night, and was intoxicated. As the boat was nearing the wharf, having a covered barge in tow for dancing, she attempted to jump from it to the boat, and fell between the two, sinking to rise no more. She was following some man, abusing him, and she was launched into eternity with a dreadful oath escaping her lips. She was small in stature, and about eighteen years old. She had led a very dissipated life for several years past, and had fallen to the very lowest depths of depravity and vice. The river at the foot of Clay street was dragged, and the body was recovered. It is due to the keeper of the house at which she was boarding—Jennie Laws—to state that the remains of the unfortunate were taken in charge by her and given decent sepulture. Coroner Moore held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of "accidental drowning."

Prospects of an International Aquatic Match.

EDITOR OF BELL'S LIFE, LONDON, ENGLAND:—The Ward brothers, desirous of testing the relative merits of the oarsmanship of Great Britain and the United States, will make a match with any four men for $5000 a side. Distance five or six miles straight away. The race to be rowed in either country, on waters to be mutually agreed upon. We will give $1000 to any crew willing to visit the United States, for expenses, or will take that amount and row in England. Communications by steamer or telegraph addressed to care of editor New York *Herald* will receive immediate attention.

JOSH. WARD,
HENRY WARD,
CHARLES WARD,
GILBERT WARD.

New York, July 27, 1868.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

FIRES.—This morning at 2 o'clock a slight fire occurred at a stable in the rear of Stanley street, above Third. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

At 4 o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was caused by the burning of a portion of Applegate's photographic building, No. 704 Arch street. The operating room, the skylight, and a portion of the roof were destroyed. The remainder of the structure suffered from water. The lower floor was occupied by John Bowman, a dealer in silver ware. His loss, which is light, is by water. At 8 o'clock the fire in the ruins rekindled, but the firemen prevented any further destruction of property.

Mr. Applegate has an insurance of $1500, which will hardly cover the loss. It is impossible to estimate the loss of Mr. Bowman, but his insurance, $13,500, will be amply sufficient to cover it. The building is insured for $10,000 in the Fire Association and the Franklin.

A stationery store, at No. 322 S. Third street, occupied by Mrs. Ogden, was slightly damaged by fire at 10 o'clock this morning. Sergeant Broomall put it out by a patent fire-extinguisher.

THE RESULT OF DRUNKENNESS.—Thomas Harvey, yesterday, while working at a beer brewery on the Schuylkill, imbibed pretty freely of lager, and became intoxicated. During this state of inebriation he appropriated a number of revenue stamps to his own use. He was subsequently arrested, and held for a further hearing by Alderman Hood.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—Policeman Scranton, of the Fourth District, yesterday arrested John Fitzpatrick, at Second and Market streets, for being drunk and disorderly. On the way to the Station-House the accused assaulted the official. Recorder Given committed him in default of $1000 bail.

A HAUL OF YOUTH.—The police of the Fifth District, last night, took into custody a number of lads while sleeping in the alleys in the vicinity of Ninth and Walnut streets. Alderman Swift sent them all to prison.

THE DOG-CATCHERS.—The dog-catchers during the week have captured 168 canines, of which but 27 were redeemed, the remainder being slaughtered.

THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE JOSEPH ANDRADE.—The following inventory of the estate of the late Joseph Andrade will doubtless interest our readers:—

240 shares Camden and Amboy R. R. Co.	$31,200
120 shares Mine Hill R. R. Co.	6,000
200 shares Buffalo Water Works	10 000
158 shares Oswego Gas Works	2 750
27 shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	1,417
100 shares Germantown Gas Co.	5 000
$10 000 bonds Pennsylvania Railroad Co. (first mortgage)	9,975
$10,000 bonds Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., payable Jan. 1, 1886	10,000
$5 000 bonds Delaware Divis on Canal Co., of Pennsylvania (first mortgage)	4,150
$11,000 bonds Lehigh Zinc Co.	11 000
$2,000 bonds State of Kentucky	2 000
$10,000 bonds Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co.	9,200
$15,000 bonds Schuylkill Navigation Co. (second mortgage)	10,650
$4000 bonds Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad Co., 7 per cent. (first mortgage)	3,820
$10,000 bonds Sunbury and Erie Railroad Co. (first mortgage)	10,050
$60 0 bonds Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., payable May 1, 1880	5,100
$10,000 bonds Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Co. 7 per cent. Allegheny Co.	10,000
$10,000 bonds Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad Co. 7 per cent. (first mortgage)	10,300
$2000 bonds city of St. Louis, 6 per cent.	1,760
$5000 bonds city of Louisville, 6 per cent.	4,250
$8 00 bonds city of Cincinnati 6 per cent.	7,200
$20,000 loan city of Philadelphia, 6 per cent., free from tax	20,600
$4000 loan city of Philadelphia, 6 per cent., Gas Loan	4,000
	$192,322

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	$88,000
James Perot	40,000
	$70,040
Less five per cent.	3,000
	$66,500

NOTES.

Dallet Bros., due June 19, 1868	$2,567
D. N. Wetzler & Co., due June 24, 1868	5,405
J. C. Carson & Co., due June 24, 1868	5 000
John Mason & Co., due August 4, 1868	1,367
Buckner, McCammon & Co., due August 17, 1868	2,418
Coffin, Altemus & Co., due August 21, 1868	2,000
Buckner, McCammon & Co., due August 31, 1868	3 418
Harrison, Havemeyer & Co., due September 2, 1868	5,091
John Tiert & Co., due September 19, 1868	2,496
Davis, McKean & Co., due Sept. 25, 1868	5,900
	$36,574

MONIES ON DEPOSIT AT INTEREST.

P. McBride & Co.	$12,000
John Gibson, Son & Co.	4,000
Cambloss & Co.	5,000
E. W. Clark & Co.	12 000
C. D. Invillier	6 000
John Mason & Co.	6 000
E. C. Knight & Co.	12,000
	$66,000

CASH.

Balance in Commercial National Bank	$5,733
Balance in Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	2 094
Bank notes and currency found in drawers	120
$1688 in gold sold for	2,292
$31 in silver sold for	39
	$10,183
Claim against United States for amount	3:9
	$74
Total	$65,658

Gold watch	$25
Brass pin	4
Furniture in chamber and office	25
Pencil	5
Gold chain	15
	$74

THE THERMOMETER.—The following table exhibits the state of the thermometer for the past month as compared with the corresponding period of last year:—

DATES.	1868. 6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	1867. 6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
1	78	84	87	76	89	90
2	77	91	94	74	83	86
3	79	91	94	77	90	92
4	80	91	94	78	90	92
5	80	94	96	80	91	83
6	76	88	89	71	84	89
7	76	87	91	76	87	90
8	76	87	89	75	76	81
9	78	88	88	69	78	82
10	73	82	82	66	76	79
11	72	85	87	73	82	84
12	79	91	95	75	82	82
13	85	95	98	68	76	77
14	85	96	97	69	75	79
15	82	93	96	68	78	79
16	80	95	96	77	79	80
17	78	87	90	68	77	80
18	75	86	91	66	77	80
19	78	90	94	64	71	75
20	79	87	87	65	73	74
21	75	83	77	70	82	78
22	76	85	88	70	84	85
23	76	85	88	70	86	87
24	74	79	79	71	87	89
25	72	83	86	75	90	93
26	73	81	83	76	81	79
27	75	77	72	78	88	89
28	70	82	84	77	89	92
29	71	85	87	79	72	77
30	73	86	88	68	76	78
31	75	86	85	70	81	80

BUILDING PERMITS.—The following table exhibits the number of building permits issued during the month of July just passed, as compared with the corresponding month in 1867:—

	1868	1867		1868	1867
Dwellings:—			Sheds	4	5
Four-story	13	2	Shops	9	8
Three-story	282	191	School-houses	1	2
Two-story	181	85	Slaughter-houses	1	2
Total Dwellings	477	278	Stables	16	9
Bakehouse	...	1	Stores	10	7
Barn	...	1	Spires	...	1
Churches and chapels	1	2	Station-House	...	1
Distilleries	...	3	Tavern	1	...
Factories	1	10	Warehouses	3	...
Founderies	2	2	Total	534	341
Greenhouse	1	...	Additions and alterations	118	146
Halls	2	...			
Hotel	1	...	Grand Totals	652	487
Laundry	1	...			
Offices	4	3			

POLICE STATISTICS.—The police arrests during the month of July were as follows:—

Dist.		Dist.	
1	162	14	54
2	214	15	46
3	315	16	166
4	170	17	292
5	232	18	186
6	99	Reserve	138
7	138	Day Sergt.	22
8	111	Park	46
9	176	Harbor	43
10	192	Chesnut Hill	17
11	112	Beggar	48
12	181		
13	55	Total arrests	3419

A STRIKER IN TROUBLE.—Thomas Goldin is a brickmaker, and while working in a yard at Fisher's avenue and Market street, struck for higher wages. In the same place was a negro, who being requested to join it, refused. Goldin, it is alleged, then struck the negro with a shovel, inflicting quite a serious wound. The accused was taken into custody, and having been given a hearing before Alderman Maule, was sent below to await trial.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner Daniels last evening held an inquest on the body of Samuel Webb, the fireman on the Pennsylvania Railroad who was killed by a bridge. It was ascertained that at the time of the accident the deceased was standing on the head-light, cleaning the smoke-stack, and being struck by the bridge was knocked into the funnel. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

RECORDER'S CASE.—Thomas Chew was arraigned before Recorder Given, charged with an assault and battery on Daniel Redman, at Arch street wharf. They are both colored men, aged about sixty years. They had an altercation on the wharf, and Chew alleges Redman struck him, whereupon he proceeded to thrash him. He was held in $500 bail to answer.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.—This morning Anthony Hongler, a well-known and wealthy citizen of the Eleventh Ward, was found dead in bed at his residence, No. 612 St. John street. The deceased has been engaged in the coppersmithing business for many years past.

ANOTHER ARREST.—Charles Harper alias "Slippery," has been arrested on the charge of being implicated in the robbery of the house of Mr. Farley, No. 1630 Arch street. Alderman Jones has held him for a further hearing.

DROWNED MAN.—The body of an unknown white man was found in the Delaware at Coates street wharf this morning. Coroner Daniels was notified to hold an inquest.

—Squatter rights again agitate San Francisco.

THIRD EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Advices from Europe.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 1—P. M.—Consols closed at 94⅜@94½ for both money and account. American securities closed dull; 5-20's, 72; Illinois Central, 94⅜; Erie, 43⅜; Atlantic and Great Western, 42¼.

LIVERPOOL, August 1—P. M.—Cotton closed steady but unchanged. Breadstuffs unchanged. Lard firm at 68s. 3d. Cheese firm at 57s. 6d. Naval stores firm; common Rosin, 6s. 3d; fine Rosin, 13s. 6d.; Turpentine, 27s. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, August 1—P. M.—Sugar firm. Sperm Oil, 93s. on the spot, and 94s. to arrive. Other articles unchanged.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 1.—The steamship Borussia arrived at 10·30 this morning.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Cotton firmer at 30@30¼c. Flour advanced 5@10c.; sales of 9300 bbls. State, $7@10; Ohio, $8·90@13; Western, $7@13·50; Southern firmer; sales of 350 bbls. at $8·90@15; California firmer; sales of 600 bbls. at $10 60@12·50. Wheat quiet, and advanced 1@2c.; sales of 16,000 bushels No. 2 at $1·90; No. 1 choice at $2·03; white Michigan at $2·70. Corn heavy; sales of 76,000 bushels at $1·05@1.12. Oats declining; sales of 28,000 bushels at 81½@82½c. Pork quiet at $28 40. Lard firm at 18@18½c. for steam rendered. Whisky firm and scarce at 60c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.—Cotton firm. Middlings, 30. Flour very firm and active. There is very little or no stock, and if there was any in market it would probably bring higher rates. The Grain market is firm at yesterday's quotations. Mess Pork firm at $30. Bacon, rib sides, 17; clear sides 17½@17½c.; shoulders, 14¼@14½; Hams, 21@22. Lard quiet at 18@18½c.

New York Stock Quotations—2 P.M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y. Cent. R.	132¾	Chi. and R. I. R.	110⅜
N.Y. and E. R.	67⅝	Tol. & Wabash R.	51
Ph. and Res. R.	94½	Mil. and St. P. com	75½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	88¼	Adams Express	52⅜
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88⅜	Wells' Fargo	26½
Chi. and N. W. com.	82⅜	U. S. Express	46
Chi. and N. W. pref.	82¼	Tennessee 6s, new	62½
Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	110¼	Gold	145
		Market dull.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, AUG. 1

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

CLOSING SALES

$800 Pa 6s, 1 series	104	10 sh Leh Nav	22
$100 do	102¾	50 sh Leh V R. b5wn	35¼
$500 City 6s, New	103¾	14 sh Penna R.	52½
$5000 West Pa R bds	82	80 do	845. 52½
$500 Rel Del 2 mtgs	87	50 do	c.rec. 52¾
50 sh Cent Nat Bk	121	100 do	845. 52½
100 sh Big Mt	b60. 5¾	100 do	845. 52½
100 sh Reading	47·44	25 do	rec. 52¼
200 do	b5&int. 47·44	52 do	945. 52½
200 sh Cata Pf	b60. 33¾	30 do	c.rec. 52½

$100,000 LIBEL SUIT.

Secretary Rodman vs. the Missouri Republican.

The *Democrat* has had more than its share of libel suits, and now some of the other papers are taking their turn. The *Dispatch* was sued the other day for stating that a man stole a quantity of pig lead, and yesterday, July 30, a petition was filed in the Circuit Court by Francis Rodman, Secretary of State, against the *Republican*. The following is an extract of the petition:—

State of Missouri, county of St. Louis. Francis Rodman, plaintiff, vs. George Knapp, John Knapp, and Henry G. Paschall, defendants.

The plaintiff states that the defendants are and were at the time hereinafter mentioned, engaged in the publication, and are and were then the managing directors of a daily newspaper printed and published in the city "of St. Louis, in the county aforesaid, styled the *Daily Missouri Republican*," that said newspaper has a large circulation throughout the State of Missouri and the adjoining States; that on the 19th day of July, 1868, the defendants and their agents and servants did falsely, wickedly, and maliciously compose and publish, and cause and procure to be composed and published in said "*Daily Missouri Republican*" of the date aforesaid, a certain false, scandalous, malicious defamatory, and libelous article of and concerning the said plaintiff, as follows, to wit:—

"A short time since the Presbyterian congregation at Jefferson City held their Sacramental Sabbath, when the administration of the Lord's Supper took place. Subsequently, as we are credibly informed, one Francis Rodman, [meaning the plaintiff] now Secretary of State, (and the radical nominee for re-election to that office,) and a cabal of his followers in Jefferson City, were on a big drunk in that city. During their orgies the party [meaning the plaintiff and others] went through the mock ceremony of partaking of the Holy Sacrament in a public saloon, this Rodman [meaning the plaintiff] performing the ministerial functions on that occasion, the emblems being lager beer and crackers."

Whereby the defendants, with the intent to injure and defame the plaintiff, did falsely and maliciously accuse him of impious and sacrilegious conduct, which accusation is wholly false, malicious, and untrue, to the great damage of the plaintiff, to wit, in the sum of $50,000, for which sum, with the costs, etc., he prays judgment.

The second count in the complaint recites the same articles, and it is alleged that the plaintiff is injured as a public officer and as a candidate for re-election, and prays judgment in the additional sum of $50,000. Harding & Crane, and Krum, Decker & Krum are attorneys for plaintiff.—*Missouri Democrat.*

King Theodore's Prime Minister.

A Paris letter says:—"A piece of news, for which I do not make myself responsible, but which I extract from the *Nord*, is the arrival in Paris of the Prime Minister of Theodore, a French gentleman who visited Abyssinia for commercial purposes, and whose intelligence attracted the King's notice, who enlisted him in his service. His fate, however, resembled that of the chief baker in Pharaoh's household. No sooner had he found favor in the African monarch's household than the latter felt a strong inclination to take off his head and hang him on a tree. As a preparatory move, he cast him into a dungeon and loaded him with chains. A few days before the landing of the English expedition it struck the fancy of Theodore to send for his former favorite, reappoint him Premier, put on him a royal robe, and present him with several wives (I translate). Contrary to European precedent, this First Lord of the Treasury fought by the side of his sovereign, whom he declares to have been killed in action by English soldiers. Furthermore, this personage, who ought to be well up in the Theodorian dynasty, asserts that the King had an elder son, who is yet alive, and who, during the siege, fought at the head of a tribe against his father's adversaries. The *Nord* is usually well informed, and states the above as authentic, but does not give the name of the gentleman."

—Sacramento is amused by a "one-legged Hercules—probably the original of the remark, *ex pede Herculem*.

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING and Card Plate Printing in every variety, DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 85p

$15,000, $10,000, AND $4000 TO INvest upon Mortgage. Apply to A. FITLER, No. 51 N. SIXTH Street, 7 31 3t*

THE MARKETS.

The following are the latest quotations for the various articles designated:—

ASHES—DUTY: 2½ ₩ ct. ₩ lb.
Pot, 1st at 100lb $·25@8·27½
Pearl, 1st sort 10·25@10·37½
CANDLES—DUTY: 24c. ₩ lb.
Sperm, ₩ ₩...45 @—47
Do. pt. LP's & Co—55 @—
Do. Do. d & my—55 @—
Adam'ne City—21 @—23
Adam's State—— @——
COAL—DUTY: 40c. @ $1·25 ₩ ton.
Liv. Orr'ston—— @——
Sidney—— @——
Picton—— @——
Anth. $2,000 @ 6·50 a 7·50
COCOA—DUTY: 3 c. ₩ ₩.
Maracc'o gld and —— a ——
Guayaq'll " " 9½ a 10
Para " " —— a ——
St. Dom'o " " —— a ——
COFFEE—DUTY: 5c. ₩ lb.
Java, wh'e, ₩ lb gld 22 a 23½
Jamaica——14½ a 15½
Laguayra——15½ a 16½
Maracaibo——15½ a 17½
St. Dom. cash—— 9½ a 9¾
COPPER—(KUPFER)—DUTY: Pig and Bar, 2½c. and Sheathing, sc ₩ lb.
Am'can Ingot—23½ a 24½
Sheathing new (nuts) ₩ lb...—28 a——
Sheath'g gld—— 18 a—20
Sheath'g yel—— 26 a——
Pig, Chile——— a——
Bolts——33 a——
DRUGS AND DYES—
Alcohol——— a——
Alces, ₩ gal——21 a——
Aloes, cc'trine—75 a—85
Alum——3½ a—3¾
Ant'yreg. gld—11½ a 13½
Argols ref. gld—21½ a—24
Arsenic, pow'r'd—3 a——
Assafetida——25 a—40
Balsam Capivi—85 a——
Balsam Tolu—1 80 a——
Balsam Peru——— a 3·50
Berries, Pers. gl—27 a—31
Berries, Turk——— a——
Bi-carb. Soda, gd—4½ a—4¾
Borax, refined—34½ a—35½
Brimstone, roll——— a—3¾
Brims one flor——— a—5¾
Brim'e, Pitn. gd—39·00 a——
Camph'r (Chinese), gd—a——
Camphor, ref—1·10 a——
Cantharides——— a 1·65
Car. Ammonia—17 a——
Cardamoms——— a 3·25
Castor Oil——— a—33
Chamomile Fl—15 a—50
Chlorate Potash, gold—34 a—35
Cochineal Hi gd—— a—90
Coch Mex. gold—73 a—75
Copperas Am.—1¾ a—1¾
Cream Tartar—— a—50
Cubebs, E. I.——— a—30
Cutch——15¼ a—16
Epsom Salts—3¾ a—4
Gamboge——1·75 a 2·00
Gum Arabic, sifted——31 a—35
Gum Arabic, pkd——45 a—75
Gum Benzoin—80 a—85
Gum Myrrh, E. I.——— a——
Gum Myrrh, Ty——55 a——
Gum Trag. 1st—35 a—40
Gm Trag. 2d gd—60 a—100
Hyd. Pota Eng and Fr. gold—2·62½ a 3·85
Ipecacuanha, Rio——3·00 a 3·75
Jalap in bd gd—85 a 90
Lac Dye——25 a—55
Licorice Paste—24 a—40
Madder, Dutch gold——12½ a—13
Madder, French gold——15a——
Manna, small flake——95a——
Manna, large flake——1·70a 1·75
Nutgalls, Bl. Aleppo——35 a——
Oil Berg't——6·87½ a 8·87½
Oil Cassia——— a 3·50
Oil Lemon——8·25 a 8·50
Oil Peppermint——— a 6·50
Oil Orange——— a——
Opium, Ty. g'd 4·37½ a 7·50
Ox. Acid ₩ lb—34 a——
Phosphorus——92½ a—95
Prus. Potash—33½ a—35¾
Quicksilver——76 a——
Rhubarb, Chi—2·25 a 3·25
Saleratus, c. h—20 a——
Sal Ammo gd—8 a—8¾
S. Soda, gold—1·65 a 1·70
Sarsa'lla, Hon in bd gold—25 a—30
Sarsa'lla Mex. in bd gold——— a—14
Senna, E. I.——20 a——
Senna, Alex——25 a—28
Shellac——3·75 a—50
Soda Ash 80 ₩ c. gold——2·35 a—2·60
S. Lead, W. gd——— a—25
Sulph. Quin. 2 20——2·25 a——
Tar, Acid, g——49¼ a—52
Verdigris, gd——14 a——60
Vitriol Blue——10 a——11
FEATHERS—DUTY: 30 ₩ c.
Prime West'n—85 a——90
Tennessee——76 a——80
FISH—DUTY: Mackerel, $2; Herrings, $1; Salmon, $8; Other Pickled, $1 50 ₩ bbl. Other Fish, pickled, Dried, or smoked in smaller packages, 50 cts. ₩ 100 lbs.
Dry Cod ₩ cwt. 6·87½ a 7·00
Pickled Scale. 5·00 a 5·25
Pickled Cod. 6·25 a 6·50
Mack'l No. 1——— a——
Mackerel No. 1, small——18·50 a 19·00
Mack. No. 2 M. 16·50 a——
Mack. No. 3 M. 8·50 a 11·00
Salm'n Pic. No. 2 9·00 a——
Sal. Pic. ₩ tce——— a——
Sh